Neue

Fein Blau
Entfärbung
Fixieren in
Alaun Kamille
bleibt Accord
wie bei Blau
Cornuella
Kamille

31/12/27

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary

No. 153 A.G

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General

To The Chief Commissioner
Mysore and Coorg

Fort William 5th February 1878

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's No 1349/2215 A.G dated 31st July 1877, soliciting approval to the proposal to debit District funds with 20 per cent: on the outlay on works, as the proportion of the cost of establishment employed on them. In reply I am to state that the Government of India is pleased to sanction the arrangement.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedt Servant

J. M. Macleod

Dy. Secy: to Govt of India

The Appropriation & outlay Statement
in the Coorg District Fund works
executed under the Department last
Official year shows an outlay of
only Rs 31,203 against Rs 51,693
finally appropriated

Though the Expenditure was thus less
than actual amount spent was much
larger than in previous years, and
is not in itself to be regretted
as the programme was I consider
far too ambitious in the existing
strength of the Establishment and
if attempted to be carried out in
its integrity must have led to
bad work being done

I do not understand why
so many as three cross lines
should have been entered upon
account in the Local fund

R.B.P. ACCOUNTS 12 JUL

the country viz

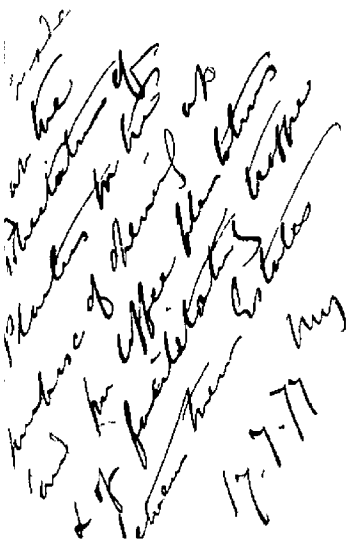
1. Springfield to Liddesdale
2. Muirhead to Liddesdale
3. Littlemoss to Liddesdale

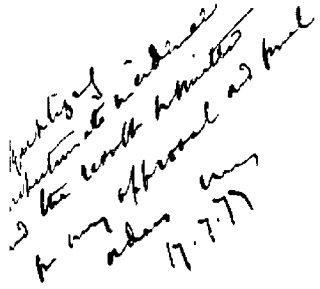
Two at most would leave I think for a long time leave sufficient

Regarding the suggestion contained in the closing paragraph of your letter I should write the Chief Commissioner furnishing with the address the Superintendent of Coorg on entering the extensive work now undertaken by the District Funds by our Estate it is only fair that they should bear a more equitable portion of the Charges

This was done by the Secretary of the Chamber [illegible]

16-7-77





Nie.-

Send in details
of Comptr. & D.T. Duties
as also letter in which
he sent them forward

[illegible]

1877?

[illegible]

My "Page"

1876

To the Executive P.W. Accounts
with a request that he will favor
me with his opinion as to whether
there is anything in the financial
rules of Government to prevent a moiety
of the Ex: Engineers pay in Cong: Estt
debited to Contract Funds as the
amount Rs 3300 added to existing
Dr. Z. Estabt. charge Rs 1663-4- would
come to nearly 18/per cent of cost
of works — This
after all would not
be an objectionable
Rs 4963-4-0 Estabt.
Rs 28197-0-0 97 works
24812

way of dividing
the Charge if no return proves
not inadmissible

20/7/77

To the Secretary
P.W. Accounts &
Audit Committee

2/7/77

I can trace no Govt order forbidding a portion of the Imperial Establishment charge being borne by Local Funds. Any proportion to increase the pay of an officer because he is employed on Local Works in addition to his own duties, must be submitted to the G of I: but nothing of such a nature is of course intended in the case under reference.

G of I Circular No 5 of 2nd Feb. 1877 para 4 admits that the question may arise, whether a portion of an officer's salary should be charged in such cases to Local Funds; but gives no decision on the subject which I infer therefore is left in the hands of the Local Govts.

As a general rule, the proportion of Establishment which it is proposed to debit to Local Funds is specified in the Imperial Budget Estimate, and as that course has not been carried out in the current year's budget, it may be considered advisable to report the decision arrived at by the Local Govt for information.

As regards the proposal to debit a fixed proportion of the Dy Engrs pay to Local Funds, I would express a preference that a fixed percentage should be charged on the work executed (say about 20 p.c.) as the expenditure appears very variable. (The establishment charges of Mysore & Coorg are now actually at so low a percentage of the outlay as 20 p.c. If a fixed percentage however can be fixed, a deduction can be made for the charges of the Dy E. establishment placed at the disposal of the Dy Engr, and the balance charged at the close of the year.

27/7

Sir Letter to Govt of India
31.7.77.

Old Records.
File No. 91.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Duryaft Cutcherry

Remuneration payable to Moktessurs and panchaetdars attending the -----.

Remodelling of the ---. Appointment of a Muktassar to preside over the ---panchayet.

Previous References.

Later References.

S. 97.— Green).
MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. F.91 of O.R.

Remodelling of the Duryaft Cutcherry - appointment of a Muktessur to preside over the cutcherry - panchayat to assist him - allowance to punchayetdars.

Coorg Commissioner's Office

No 119.

To

H. P. Palmer Esquire

Chief Secretary

Fort William

Sir

Having received from the Superintendent of Coorg copy of your letter to his address (No 1766 of the 13th Ultimo I have the honor to forward for your consideration copy of the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and myself on the subject of the remuneration payable to Mokteseers and Peechaydars attending the Courts of Justice in Coorg, from which you will observe that the

Recommendation

remodelling of that
Cutcherry on the plan
proposed by Captain
LeHardy was sanc
= tioned as an experim
Thanc Fla

Bangalore.
22nd July 1859

Extract of a letter from Captain Le Hardy — Superintendent of Coorg to the Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg dated the 6th of October 1861

Para 4. The only alteration of Establishment which I have ventured to suggest, has been in lieu of the Darogah Cutcherry, in which (owing to the inability of the Peon now attached to perform any duty requiring the exercise of intelligence) some change has now become absolutely necessary. The change recommended merely consists, however in the Superintendent being empowered to nominate a properly qualified public officer to preside in that Court, with the designation of Moothlear or in the absence of the Parties, the Moothlear being assisted by a Punchayet of four or more persons, to be summoned from time to time for this

duty, from Mercara and the neighbourhood; or to be selected from the most respectable families of the Country, should no objection exist to these four Members being remunerated by an adequate allowance, during the period of their employment at Mercara.

Extract from Captain Le Hardys Remarks on the Coorg Commandants for Coorg transmitted to Government with the Commissioners letter dated the 28th October 1841

The Dewan Poonnapah is now so infirm as to be quite unfit for further duty of any kind, and the Dewan Peishcar who has never until lately been accustomed to sedentary employment altho' by no means desirous of being deprived any of his present responsibility, is still,

most

most anxious to be relieved from Custom
attendance in the Duryaft Cutcherry.
It is necessary therefore that some
alteration such as is here proposed
should be made to ensure the regular
disposal of cases brought before that
Court. The Decrees Bonnapah in the
Memorandum forwarded with my
letter of the 22d August 1839 proposes
that a Mookhtasur should be permanently
appointed to preside in the Cutcherry
instead of the Decrees, but under
existing Circumstances I think there
are many advantages in a person
being merely appointed to act in the
absence. The allowance of this acting
situation should however be such as
to render appointment to it a kind
of promotion to the highest class
of Coop officers Viz. to the Serish-
tadars

Moonshies of the Superintendents Cutcherry (who are Considered next in rank to the Dewans) and the Subadars of Talooks, and to those the Selection might generally be limited. Sixty Rupees per Month is what was proposed in the Memorandum from Poonapah above alluded to, as the pay of the Mooktasur - and this does not appear to me to be too much. —

I wish very much that some allowance could also be given to the four Members as it would afford a means of rendering this Court much more respectable than it can otherwise be. There are not more than five or six persons residing at or in the neighbourhood of Mercara who are really eligible to sit as Punchayetdars, and as the Constant

attendance

attendance of persons residing at a distance could hardly be insisted on without giving some kind of remuneration. it becomes frequently necessary to appoint persons who are but ill qualified to decide on the important Criminal cases occasionally brought before that Court - If a moderate allowance were granted the Superintendent would have it in his power to select Members from the most influential families of Coorg and the occasional Residence of these persons at Mercara would be attended with many advantages. It would afford the Superintendent a means of making himself personally acquainted with the leading men amongst the Coorgs. their presence in the Cutcherry at Mercara would act as a Constant check on the Conduct of the District

Authorities

authorities whilst the existence of a good understanding between the Superintendent and these Chiefs could hardly fail to add much to his influence and to the popularity of our Government amongst the people.

These Members might be remunerated for a Month or two at a time and their pay should not be less than 25 or 30 Rupees a Month in order to render remuneration to this duty so popular with the higher class of Coorgs as I think it ought to be - Pay two Rupees a day for the acting Mookadum and one Rupee a day for the temporary Members

Extract from the Commissioners letter No. 331 dated 28th October 1841 to the Secretary to the Government of India -

Para 11 As the arrangement above proposed, is not likely to cause any very great additional expense, while it seems

Calcu

Calculated to obviate in a considerable degree the inconvenience hitherto experienced in the Judicial department from the Causes before mentioned, and to meet the object contemplated by the Honorable the Court of Directors in the 11th para of their Despatch under date 25th May 1841. of which a Copy was transmitted for my information with your despatch No. 2029 of the 26th July last. I beg respectfully to submit it for the favorable Consideration of Her Lordship in Council

Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Govt. of India to the Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg dated the 29th November 1841

Para 4. Her Lordship in Council also agrees with you in opinion that it will be expedient to vest the Superintendent with the same Judicial powers in Civil and Criminal matters as those of the Civil

Superintendents of Demesnes in Mysore.
It appears also to be very necessary to
remodel the Duty of Collectory, and
the manner of doing this as proposed
by Captain LeHardy may be sanctioned
as an experimental measure, and the
Panchayetdars may be allowed one Rupee
per Diem while in attendance at the
Collectory as assessors of the Resistance.

~~2. The Lords of in Council will~~
~~expect to receive a full report of the~~
~~effect of this Change and of the working~~
~~of the new system as soon as you and~~
~~Captain LeHardy have had sufficient~~
~~experience to form a judgment of its effect.~~

True Extract
Sy. & M. Cordiner
Secretary

Old Records.

File No. 92.

19 .

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Duty

Exemption from duty of goods brought into Coorg for sale on market days and returned unsold.

Previous References.

Later References.

S. 97 — Green)

MFP—216S&P—(M-245)—21-3-34—30,000

To,

Lieutenant Colonel Fraser,
Commissioner at
Coorg.-

Sir,

Dept. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 5th Ultimo with the enclosed copies of Correspondence with the Superintendent of Coorg, regarding the exemption from duty of Goods brought into Coorg for sale on market days and returned unsold, and of Goods passing through Coorg from one part of the Mysore Country to another, and to inform you in reply, that the instructions which have been issued by you on these subjects

subjects are approved -

I have the honor to
Sir
Your most Obed.
Humble Serv.

Fort William,
4th September 1835 -

W. H. Macnaghten Esq.
Secy to the Govt of Bengal
Fort William

Date 7th Feb
Rec'd 9th Feb 1805

In answer to Letter of 5th inst
Lord approves the enclosed Minute
regarding the exemption from duty
on goods brought into Camp for sale
on Market days

Copies sent to the Chief Secretary
to the Govt of Bengal & Capt Le Bas by 8th Feb
1805

Old Records.
File No. 93.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Earthquake

Establishment of observatories for the registration of phenomena connected with ----shocks in British India.

Previous References. **Later References.**

(96)

S. 97.— Green).
MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. F.93 of O.R.

G of I, Revenue and Agricultural Department circular No.35 G dated the 10th August 1882 regarding establishment of observatories for the registration of phenomena connected with earthquake shocks in British India.

Circular No. 35G.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (General),—under date Simla, the 10th August 1882.

READ—

Correspondence regarding an earthquake felt in the Nicobar and Andaman Islands on the 31st December 1881.

Proceedings in the Department of Public Works during 1878-1879-1880 on the subject of seismological observations in India.

RESOLUTION.

IN 1877 it was suggested by the Royal Society of Great Britain that a systematic observation of earthquake shocks should be instituted in India through the medium of the principal telegraph stations. The scheme was discussed, but eventually was abandoned owing to circumstances which prevented the Society from co-operating, and no efficient means of observing the phenomena of earthquakes in British India at present exist.

2. The Superintendent of the Geological Survey and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India have frequently represented the desirability of establishing at a small number of places some cheap and simple means of taking such observations in future. The Superintendent of the Geological Survey states that a set of instruments of the kind detailed in the margin, which will enable the direction and strength of an earthquake to be approximately recorded, can be procured at a cost of Rs. 105. A shed or small room would also be needed, but the entire cost of the instruments and building would probably not exceed Rs. 250 for each station. By attaching the stations to 1st or 2nd Class Meteorological Observatories no expenditure would be required on establishment, as the duty of looking after the instruments and registering the results on the occurrence of a shock could be performed by the Meteorological Observer with very little extra trouble.

Set of eleven brass cylinders, pillar 6" square, 7' long; measuring rod; compass with swinging end; spirit-level; set of eleven wooden pegs and discs.

3. The Meteorological Reporter having been consulted as to these proposals the Government of India has resolved to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of the necessary instruments and the erection of observatory sheds at such meteorological stations in Bengal and Northern India as may be decided on by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India in consultation.

The arrangements when completed should be reported by these officers for the information of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent, Geological Survey, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, for information and guidance, and to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and the Departments of Finance and Public Works for information.

* Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, British Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Central Provinces.
" " for Coorg
" " Ajmir.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

H. A. Crake

For Secretary to the Government of India.

To The Chief Commissioner for Coorg.

Old Records.

File No. 94

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-3

Subject.

Ecclesiastical

Instructions regarding the replacement of furniture stolen from Churches(s.1)

Amendment of the rules relating to churches and cemeteries - Materials to be used in erection of tombs in cemetries(s.2)

Levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments(s.3).

Previous References.

Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—2155&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000

Table of contents. F.94 of O.R.

Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department resolution No.1/177-84, dated the 4th September 1880 instructions regarding the replacement of furniture stolen from churches(s.)

Government of India, Home Department, resolution No.4/248-63A dated the 27th December 1882 forwarding for information rules regarding materials to be used in erection of tombs in cemeteries(s.2)

Government of India, Public Works Department circular No.4 P.W dated the 24th August 1883 regarding modification of rules relating to the care and use of Government cemetries and the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments(s.3).

No. 144-84.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Ecclesiastical),—under date Simla, the 17 September 1880.

READ again—

Resolution of the Public Works Department No. 65, dated 6th November 1877, promulgating revised rules for grants for the construction of Churches and for the supply of Church furniture.

RESOLUTION.

AN application having recently been made to the Government of India for sanction to replace certain articles of Church furniture which had been stolen, the Governor General in Council observes that the rules referred to in the preamble, while they provide for the renewal of Church furniture, do not authorise the replacement of articles stolen. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that, in cases in which articles of furniture belonging to a Government Church or Chapel are stolen, an immediate enquiry should be held, in view to ascertaining whether the loss was caused through the negligence of the person responsible for the custody of such furniture. In the case of Protestant Churches at Civil stations, the enquiry should be conducted by the Chaplain and the Members of the Church Committee; and in the case of Roman Catholic Churches or Chapels at such stations, by the Chaplain in charge and the Chief Civil Officer of the place, or such other person or persons as the Chief Civil Officer may nominate for that purpose. As regards Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches or Chapels in cantonments, the investigation should be made by a Committee assembled under the orders of the Officer Commanding, as is the case in respect of all other enquiries into loss of Government property, the Chaplain in charge being invited either to be a Member of the Committee or to give evidence before it.

2. If the result of the enquiry should be to show that the loss was occasioned by negligence on the part of the person responsible for the custody of the furniture, such person should, if possible, be required to make good the loss; or if it should appear that the loss was due to circumstances beyond the control of the responsible officer, then the Government of India will be prepared to consider an application for the replacement at the public expense of the articles stolen. Such application should be submitted through the ordinary channels, and should be accompanied by a full report of the enquiry.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

C. Grant

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

C. C. D. Press, Simla.—No. 531 H., R. & A. D.—2-9-80—325.

The Chief Commissioner
A Coorg

1880.

from

H. A. A dept.

Simla

No 1/177-84 4 of

dy. 4 September 1880.

3 —— do ——

Instructions regarding the employment of the Staff Corps Officers

No. 7018-63A

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—under date Fort William, the 24th December 1882.

READ again :—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 6—370 to 382, dated the 9th November 1876, containing rules relating to churches and cemeteries.

Home Department Notification, dated the 12th December 1877, publishing rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries throughout India except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Read also the following papers regarding the materials to be used in the erection of tombs :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 2254 W., dated 1st September 1882.

To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 190, dated 21st September 1882.

From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 896, dated 5th October 1882.

RESOLUTION.

IN paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution, dated the 9th November 1876, cited in the preamble, it is laid down that the dimensions of a monument over a pucka grave must not exceed eight feet by four feet at the base except with the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned, and that a simple cross or head-stone on an adequate masonry foundation, not exceeding three feet by two feet, is the only monument that should be allowed over a kutcha grave. Rule II of the rules regarding the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India, published under Home Department Notification, dated the 12th December 1877, read above, provides that a fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial-ground, provided, however, that for a simple head-stone or flat slab not more than three feet six inches in height or length and two feet in width, a uniform fee of Rs. 5 only shall be charged.

2. With reference to the rules contained in the Resolution of 9th November 1876, the Government of Madras, in September last, invited the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of laying down some rule in regard to the nature of the materials to be used in the erection of tombs. In view of the great expense entailed in the maintenance of structures formed of brick and chunam, of which the great majority of tombs in the Madras Presidency are built, the Madras Government suggested that above the level of the ground the use of any other material than cut stone should in all cases be prohibited.

3. The Governor General in Council is, however, advised that the adoption of the recommendation made by the Government of Madras might possibly be productive of hardship in view of the fact that in most parts of India cut stone is very expensive, while in some parts it is believed to be practically unattainable except by persons in

affluent circumstances. In order to attain the object in view, it has been suggested by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta that—

(1) the words "of stone or marble" should be added after the words "a simple head-stone or flat slab" in Rule II contained in Home Department Notification dated 12th December 1877; and

(2) that the fee of one rupee per square foot prescribed by that rule for all masonry monuments should be retained, but that the monuments should not exceed an entire height of three feet from the ground, the fee of one rupee being reduced to 8 annas in the case of monuments of stone or marble.

4. The suggestions made by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta commend themselves to the Government of India, and the Governor General in Council accordingly directs that Rule II of the rules contained in Home Department Notification, dated 12th December 1877, be altered in the manner described in the preceding paragraph of this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information with reference to the letter thence, No. 2254W., dated 1st September last, and to other* Local Governments and Administrations for information; to the Public Works and Military Departments, and the Department of Finance and Commerce; and to the Bishop's Chaplain, the Venerable Archdeacon† of Calcutta, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

* Bombay. Bengal. N. W. P. and Oudh. Punjab. Central Provinces. British Burma. Coorg. Assam. Hyderabad

† With reference to his letter No. 826, dated 5th October 1882

Ordered further that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to the Government of India.

D. N. M.—Home Department Press—No. 979—25-12-82—201.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

331 to 337 & 75/010

COORG DEPT. 1882 No. 24

From Home Department

Dated 27 December 1882
Received 2
Registered 4 January 83
No. 4
8240-63A

forwards for inform
rules regarding ma
to be used in erecti
of tombs in Cemeter

Two spare copies
forwarded to Turkey
Chief Commr the P.W.D.
12814 the 27th Dec. 1882 for
forwarded to the Comm
Coorg.

By order.

Secy

S.3

334 to 337 & 25/9/83.
1109 1112

Copy forwarded to the undermentioned for information.

334/1109 To The Exec. Engr Coorg &c

335/1110 To The Examiner of Pr Wks Madras

To The Manager M. & S. R.

To The Commy of Coorg

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

To

Circular No. 4 Public Works.

Dated Simla, August 21, 1883.

Received

Modification of rules relating to the care and use of Government cemeteries, and the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments.

Govt C. B. Press, Simla—No 103 P. W. D., A. D.—Hs-81-1-00

Circular No. 4 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

Simla, August 24, 1883.

The following is forwarded to Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin* for information and guidance, in continuation of Public Works Department Circulars No. 71 of 1878 and No. 1 of 29th January 1883.

*The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Also to the officers noted in the margin† for information.

†The Resident at Mysore (through Foreign Department).
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Director General of Railways.
The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
The Comptroller General.
The Accountant General, Bengal.

Major, R.E.,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 109, dated 24th July 1883.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

It is hereby notified for general information that Rule VIII of Section I of the Rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries (other than those in the presidency town of the Diocese of Calcutta) published under Home Department Notification No. 421, dated the 12th December 1877, has been amended as follows:—

Rule VIII (1).—No burial can, as a general rule, take place in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England, unless the service prescribed by that Church is read by the Chaplain, if there be one, or, in his absence, by the layman who officiates at the funeral. But a person may be interred in the other portions of a Government cemetery with or without the use of any services of religion.

2. Where in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England there is a family vault or grave, or a reserved plot of ground purchased by a member of the family, or a masonry grave prepared in immediate contiguity to such family vault or grave, or reserved plot, any deceased member of the family may, if the relative, friend, or legal representative having charge of the funeral arrangements shall so desire, be interred in such family vault, grave, or reserved plot without the performance of the service for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the Church of England.

The Chief Commissioner
Coorg

3. The burial may take place at the option of the person having charge of the same either without any religious service or with such Christian and orderly religious service at the grave as such person shall think fit; and any person or persons who shall be thereunto invited, or be authorised by the person having charge of such burial, may conduct such service or take part in any religious act thereat.

4. Notice of any burial which it is intended to conduct under the provisions of this clause shall be given to the Chaplain or other officer in charge of the burial ground in the manner prescribed by Rule VII.

No. $\frac{5}{196\text{-}212}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—dated Simla, the 9th August 1883.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 4—218-63A., dated the 27th December 1882, sanctioning certain alterations in Rule II of Section II of the Rules contained in Home Department Notification, dated 12th December 1877, for the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1527, dated the 2nd ultimo, bringing to notice an alleged inconsistency in revised Rule II.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that revised Rule II of the Rules referred to in the preamble shall run as follows:—

"A further fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied for the erection of a masonry monument in a burial ground, reduced to eight annas per square foot when the monument is of stone or marble. Provided that the minimum fee payable for a monument shall be Rs. 5. No monument shall in any case be more than 3 feet in height. For a simple headstone or flat slab of stone or marble not more than 3 feet 6 inches in height and 2 feet in width, a fee of Rs. 5 shall be payable. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a church."

Notes.—(1) A tablet on the wall of a cemetery shall be regarded as a monument.

(2) "Simple headstone."—A cross of not greater height or length than 3 feet 6 inches is included in the description.

(3) In the case of a monument erected over a masonry grave, the aggregate of the fees under this Rule and Rule I will be one and a half rupees for each square foot of ground occupied.

(4) The term "stone or marble" does not include "slate."

(5) The fee of Rs. 75 levied on a faculty, drawn in the case of non-Government churches by the present incumbents of the office of Registrar of the Diocese in Calcutta and Bombay, shall cease on a vacancy occurring in that appointment. The money is to be spent in charity as in the case of Government churches.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, with reference to the letter thence, No. 1527, dated the 2nd July 1883, and to other Local* Governments and Administrations for information; to the Public Works and Military Departments and the Department of Finance and Commerce; to the Bishop's Chaplain, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

* Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
	Hyderabad.

Ordered further, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Old Records.

File No. 95.

Collection No.

19

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. / Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Editors Table privileges

Arrangements for providing the vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press with official documents and Annual Reports.

Previous References.

Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—2158S P—(M·245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. F.95 of O.R.

Letter No.23/1012, dated the 3rd July 1882 from the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg requesting information regarding the arrangements in Coorg for providing the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular press with official documents and Annual Reports and opinion whether there would be any objection to supply such papers regularly to newspapers conducted with propriety.

No. 23 / 1072

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Home Department
Public.

Simla, the 3 July 1882.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that ——— you will be good enough to state, for the information of the Government of India, what arrangements are at present in force in Coorg ——— for providing the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press with official documents and the Annual Reports of Government Departments. I am also to enquire whether in your opinion ——— there would be any objection to supply such papers regularly (where this is not already done) to those Vernacular and other Native Newspapers which have a considerable circulation and are conducted with propriety.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A Mackenzie

Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 303 H. D.—1 7 82—200.

1
V 86
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1882 No 1

Govt

from

The Secretary

Home Dept

(Public)

No 23
1882

Dy 3? July 82

10 —— 11 ——.

Requests information respe
the arrangements at p
in force in Coorg for preven
the Vernacular & Anglo-I
cular Press with Office
documents & Annua
Reports; & opinion wh
there would be any objecti
to supply such papers
regularly to newspa
Conducted with profi

submitted There are no news
published in Coorg.
MJB
11782

No. 2 3

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Home Department.
Public.

Simla, the 3d July 1882.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will be good enough to state, for the information of the Government of India, what arrangements are at present in force in [redacted] for providing the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press with official documents and the Annual Reports of Government Departments. I am also to enquire whether [redacted] there would be any objection to supply such papers regularly (where this is not already done) to those Vernacular and other Native Newspapers which have a considerable circulation and are conducted with propriety.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 303 H. D.—17.8.82.—200.

No. 2-2
1072-

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Home Department.
Public.

Simla, the 3- July 1882.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will be good enough to state, for the information of the Government of India, what arrangements are at present in force in [illegible] for providing the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press with official documents and the Annual Reports of Government Departments. I am also to enquire whether [illegible] there would be any objection to supply such papers regularly (where this is not already done) to those Vernacular and other Native Newspapers which have a considerable circulation and are conducted with propriety.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 909 H. D.—1-7-82.—200.

No.

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Home Department.
Public.

Simla, the *July 1882.*

SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will be good enough to state, for the information of the Government of India, what arrangements are at present in force in for providing the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press with official documents and the Annual Reports of Government Departments. I am also to enquire whether there would be any objection to supply such papers regularly (where this is not already done) to those Vernacular and other Native Newspapers which have a considerable circulation and are conducted with propriety.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 309 H. D.—1-7-82.—200.

No.

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Home Department.
Public.

Simla, the July 1882.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will be good enough to state, for the information of the Government of India, what arrangements are at present in force in for providing the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press with official documents and the Annual Reports of Government Departments. I am also to enquire whether there would be any objection to supply such papers regularly (where this is not already done) to those Vernacular and other Native Newspapers which have a considerable circulation and are conducted with propriety.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 393 H. D.—1-7-82.—200.

Old Records.

File No. 96.

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-12.

Education — Subject.

Petition from the Headmen of Coorg praying for Government aid for the improvement of schools and establishments of Boarding houses etc.
Degree of supervision exercised by the officers of Educational Department over the Orphanages receiving grant-in-aid for Govt.
Accusation brought by the Headmen of Coorg against Mr.Graeter, Assistant Master of the Central High School.
Control and management of the Educational Department over Govt. and aided Educational institutions.
Establishment for the Boarding House in connection with the Mercara Central School.
Educational system for the Province of Coorg.
Forms of Educational Statistics for the Educational Reports.

Separation of Inspecting functions from the Headmaster Central High School Mercara.
Return showing the rates of fees ordinarily charged in different class of colleges and schools(Govt. and aided)
Introduction of a system of holidays and vaccations for Govt.Schools.
Revised List of learned Institutions and persons to whom catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts ought to be distributed.

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(89)

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-246)—21-6-34—30,000

Education

Letter No.1168, dated the 17th October 1862 from Superintendent of Coorg to Secretary to Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg regarding measures for the improvement of the Govt. Anglo Vernacular School at Mercara under the superintendence of Mr.Richter the Headmaster.
Endorsement No.65/573, dated the 23rd September 1868 from the Government of India regarding the degree of supervision that should be exercised by officers of Educational Department over orphanages - recurring grants in aid from Government.
LettersNos. 2106 & 2107 dated the 1st and 2nd October 1868 from the Superintendent of Coorg to Chief Commissioner of Coorg regarding accusation brought by Headmen of the Coorgs against Mr.Graeter the Assistant Master of the Central School, Mercara.
Letter No.685, dated the 14th December 1868 from G of I, forwarding a copy of correspondence ruling that a District Officer whether a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner is responsible for the state of education generally in his district and educational department is the instrument in his hand for carrying out this responsibility(s.4)
Letter No.364/37, dated the 25th September 1871 from Chief Commr. of Coorg to Secretary to G of I, Home Department submitting a proposition statement for the establishment of boarding houses in connection with the Mercara Central School.
Letter No.24, dated the 12th January 1872 from G of I, Home Department -Education to Chief Commr, of Coorg regarding proposed educational system for the Province of Coorg.
Government of India letter No.10/392 Home Education dated the 19th November 1873.
Letter No.4/141, dated the 7th April 1874 from the G of I, Home Departm nt to Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
Endorsement No.5/212, dated the 30th May 1874 from the G of I, Home Department.
Letter No.82 dated the 28th March 1877 from the Government of India, Home Department to Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
Letter No.9/363, dated the 14th November 1881 from the G of I, Home Department to Chief Commissioner of Coorg requesting to be furnished with a return of fees ordinarily charged in the different classes of schools, Government and aided in Coorg.
Government of India, Home Department resolution No.10/394-405, dated the 14th July 1882 directing that a uniform system of holidays for Govt. schools should be introduced and a report showing the result of the action taken in the matter should be submitted.
Letter No.16/712, dated the 10th May 1882 from the Government of India, Home Department forwarding a revised list of learned institutions to which catalogues of Sanskrit Manuscripts ought to be distributed and suggesting that it should be adopted in the distribution of any catalogues which may be published under Chief Commissioner's orders.

No 1168

No 1 SN 1.

From

Captain Noble Campbell
Asst Superintendent of Coast

To

The Secretary
to the Commissioners for the affairs
of Canada

Boston

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you
with for the information of the
Commissioners, the enclosed Original Letter
from Mr Richardson of Canso

II I have the honor to inform you
that during the time of my visiting the
various settlements on the Coast of
Canso to the eastward of Sambro I
took occasion to enquire into the Situation
of the fishing carried on this part of the
Province, with regard to the encouragement
granted to the Fishery by the Act of
Parliament for that purpose, and I
found that the Bounty was not
generally known, or understood by the
Fishermen, who were ignorant of the
Quantity of Fish required to be caught
to entitle them to the Bounty, and
the Quantity of Salt to be used in
curing it, and the Time when it
was to be landed in order to
receive the Bounty, and that the
Fishermen in general complained
that they had not received any
Bounty for the Fish caught by them
in the Year 1812

III The Coast I surveyed has a deep Shore
in many places, and there is no
Ship Channel for Vessels of any
Size between the Main Land and
the Islands

The Distance of the Islands from the Mainland
is as follows

Martinique	625 Feet
North Castle	625 Do
Crow Castle	460 Do
West Castle	483 Do

The enclosed Plan will show the situation

IV The Settlements on the Coast
from Canso to Sambro are
scattered

thought absolutely necessary, have proposed in their petition to leave the portion on the South side of the public Roads intact for the passing of Sale horses, But after actual measurement it has been ascertained that the land on the South side is inadequate of sufficient extent to contain the proposed buildings and the grounds desired to be attached to them -

V. Sale horses after the passing of the Act may be received a year, and be then re-altered suitable for the purpose, Vacated for them, and as the direction of the Public Road Case is altered should the Act be amended to any other, there is no reason why the whole shall not be included in the same amendment Provision should be made to the effect of this petition on Share in View -

XII. Should the Commissioners will be asked with favour the prayer of the petitioners for a Grant to the Crown Government and that he will confer the required title to the Ground -

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant

Superintendent Police
Mr L C Coorg
17th October 1863

...general grievance and
spontaneous expulsion of
the Sord vile borne by the
people towards those who have
been the first to hold out to
them the advantages derived
by settlers in India. This
spontaneousness augurs well
for the success of the propo-
sition which I have no
doubt will be favourably
entertained by Govt

The site required may
be assigned for the purpose
indicated.

D. 21/10/62

From the Offg Superintendt Coorg.
To the Secretary to the Govt
Cauvery

Dated 19th October 1862
Despatched —— "
Received 21st " — "

Enclosures, No. 2

No 1843

Subject

Forwarding for the favorable
consideration of the Govt
the annual Petition from
the Headmen of Coorg soliciting
a grant for a boarding house
for the sons of Chiefs
and others

Order

Reply that no time shall be lost
in laying before the Govt of India
this gratifying evidence of the
confidence placed by the Coorg
people in the measures of the
Govt to impart to them the
blessings of a sound education

the earnest wish of their
own they should conduct themselves
rulers, and it is especially
remarkable among Mountaineers
in other country, as the hill
races are generally barbarous
most of the plains in their
respective state of knowledge

3. I have informed the
Supt of Govt that I would take
an time in laying the address
before H.E. in C and that I
feel assured convinced that
the Govt will receive with
peculiar pleasure this
spontaneous expression of
the good will borne by the
Govy race towards their
rulers

4. In respect to the site
solicited there is no difficulty
and I have signified my
assent to its being made over
for the School in conformity
with the existing practice
in regard to Building grants
&c. &c.

5. With reference to the

Govt required to enable the
people to carry out their
wishes I have no hesitation
in stating that the sanction
of Govt may be accorded to
the project being undertaken
so that the Govt may
receive early information
that their earnest wish for
their own enlightenment
has been made known to &
has been approved by the Viceroy
of India, & the Honorable
of the interest taken in their
by the Head of the Govt
welfare, cannot but be a
additional link to bind
them to British rule.

The detailed accounts required
for the Budget can be
estimated for in due course.

6. The Govt of India may
perhaps also be pleased to
make known their approval
of the liberal sentiments.

I have &c.

J T Cumming

21 Oct 62

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line† — *Only for Foreign Telegrams. †Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading :

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams.)

S. 5.
[illegible]GIPC—S1—188(Genl)MPP—(M-1953)—3-5-34—30,000 Pads.

28/13.

From

The Headmen of Coorg

To

Captain J Campbell

Superintendent of Coorg

Sir

We, the undersigned headmen of Coorg being the representatives of our countrymen, beg most respectfully to lay before you what is now uppermost in our minds and what appears to us of the greatest importance for the welfare of our people & if our humble petition should meet with your favorable consideration and approval, we would further beg you to convey our wishes to the Chief Commissioner H Bowring Esq. with such recommendations and improvements as you should deem proper.

Through the noble generosity of the late lamented Chief Commissioner, General Sir Mark Cubbon K C B the blessing of education has been extended to us 6 years ago, though at the time we did not appreciate it as we do now. Our minds were darkened and full of prejudices as to its possible effect, but through the influence of the established English School at Mercara, its steady progress the temperate, judicious and devoted manner in which it has been conducted for the last 6 years, together with the encouragement from the successive Superintendents have disarmed all our fears and we most earnestly desire, that our children should be benefitted by the instruction there given.

The great influx of European & Native

our Country makes the education of our children appear doubly necessary to our minds, since our own ignorance renders our intercourse with the planters most difficult unsatisfactory and disadvantageous.

¶ The peculiar circumstance however that Mercara, though the principal town, contains but a few Coorg houses, enables only a limited number of Coorg boys to attend the School. To remedy this advantage, we have resolved to collect amongst ourselves a sum of money sufficient to build and endow a boarding house for about 100 boys, the Coorg officials and Pensioners are ready to contribute half a month's pay which together with the subscriptions of the former will amount to about Rs 6,000. This is all we can do for the present, but we earnestly wish that our daughters should also receive some education, and for them we would have to build a similar house.

The question now arises where to build these houses? Certainly near the School - The present English School house however is on a slope of the hill on which the Fort is built and within military limits it is enclosed by two roads, the compound belonging to it very small and in the vicinity no suitable building ground available. The School house itself which was originally the Rajah's elephant-stable and had afterwards been turned into a travellers bungalow has no proper arrangements for a school and does not admit an increased number of scholars. It was the generous gift of Sir Mark Cubbon for the school and has answered its purpose for the beginning very well, but now it is too small and larger premises are required.

We therefore most humbly beg that Government may give us a helping hand to carry out our plans. We propose to have all the required School buildings within the same compound and under the

eye of the resident Head master and for this purpose no other spot in Mercara seems to us in every respect so suitable as the site of the new palace to the left of the public road from the gate to Mr Mann's boundaries, leaving the right half intact as an encamping ground for the passing Arab horses The site is central, spacious and healthy. The few remaining palace-walls would furnish some building material and the foundations might serve for the new School house with the Headmaster's dwelling, the compound would afford an extensive play ground and gymnasium and enough for a garden, which is to serve as a model farm for our Children who would have to cultivate it. We beg that this piece of ground be granted to us for these purposes -

We estimate the whole cost of the School house, [illegible] houses and out houses the gymnastic apparatus and the laying out of the garden at about 20000 Rs. towards which we bind ourselves to collect 6000 Rs. from the sale of the present School house about Rs. 3,000 may accrue and if Government would grant the rest, we should feel deeply grateful -

Mr Richter, the present Headmaster of the Anglo-vernacular School, who has conducted it for the last 6 years and won our entire confidence has not only given the first impulse to this movement, but declares himself with his esteemed partner most willing to carry out the proposed plans and as they have hitherto acted as father and mother towards our Children, we have not the least hesitation in confiding them also for the future to their paternal care The inner arrangements of the boarding house however would be managed by our own people -

our country makes the education of our children appear doubly necessary to our minds, since our own ignorance renders our intercourse with the planters most difficult unsatisfactory and disadvantageous.

The peculiar circumstance however that Mercara, though the principal town, contains but a few Coorg houses, enables only a limited number of Coorg boys to attend the School. To remedy this advantage, we have resolved to collect amongst ourselves a sum of money sufficient to build and endow a boarding house for about 100 boys. The Coorg officials and Pensioners are ready to contribute half a month's pay which together with the subscriptions of the farmers will amount to about Rs 6000. This is all we can do for the present, but we earnestly wish that our daughters should also receive some education and for them we would have to build a similar house.

The question now arises where to build these houses? Certainly near the School. The present Engl. [illegible] School house however is on a slope of the hill on which the Fort is built and within military limits it is enclosed by two roads, the compound belonging to it very small and in the vicinity no suitable building ground available. The School house itself which was originally the Rajah's elephant-stable and hold afterwards been turned into a travellers bungalow has no proper arrangements for a school and does not admit an increased number of scholars. It was the generous gift of Sir Mark Cubbon for the school and has answered its purpose for the beginning very well, but now it is too small and larger premises are required.

We therefore most humbly beg that Government may give us a helping hand to carry out our plans. We propose to have all the required School buildings within the same compound and under the

eye of the resident Headmaster and for this purpose no other spot in Mercara seems to us in every respect so suitable as the site of the new palace to the left of the public road from the gate to Mr Mann's boundaries, leaving the right half intact as an encamping ground for the passing Arab horses. The site is central, — spacious and healthy. The few remaining palace — walls would furnish some building material and the foundations might serve for the new School house with the Headmaster's dwelling; the compound would afford an extensive play ground and gymnasium and enough for a garden, which is to serve as a model farm for our Children who would have to cultivate it. We beg that this piece of ground be granted to us for these purposes.—

We estimate the whole cost of the School [illegible] the Headmaster's house, the boarding houses and out houses the gymnastic apparatus and the laying out of the garden at about 20000 Rs. towards which we bind ourselves to collect 6000 Rs from the sale of the present School house about Rs 3000 may accrue and if Government would grant the rest, we should feel deeply grateful.—

Mr Richter the present Headmaster of the Anglo-Vernacular School, who has conducted it for the last 6 years and won our entire confidence has not only given the first impulse to this movement, but declares himself unto his elevated partner most willing to carry out the proposed plans and as they have hitherto acted so paternal and motherly towards our children, we have not the least hesitation in confiding them also for the future to their joint care. The inner arrangements of the boarding houses however would be managed by our own people.—

On the proposed site our Rajahs built a palace for the sole purpose of accommodating their English friends during their visits to Mercara where they hospitably entertained and amused them with all the wild sports of our native Country; how much nobler would be the task of our present benevolent Rulers, if on the ruins of the same palace they assisted us in erecting the desired buildings for the accommodation of our sons and daughters and entertained them in the halls of wisdom and knowledge with sublimer sport than the wild Coorg jungles can furnish, and whilst even these ruins are in some degree honorable to our late Rajahs, we are fully convinced that the new buildings would be a more lasting and brighter memorial to the honor of the paternal Government of India!

From the kind interest which we rejoice to hear our present Chief Commissioner entertains towards us, [illegible] educational matters we have great hopes of a favorable result of the petitioners.

Assuring Government of our deep gratitude for received favors and of our devoted loyalty.

We subscribe ourselves.

Sir

Your humble and
Obedient servants

Mercara
26th August 1862

34

Coorg Commr Office

To

E. L. Bayley Esqre
Secretary to the Govt of India
Home Dept
Fort William

Sir,

I have particular pleasure in submitting to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Offg Superintendent of Coorg together with a request, which may be deemed a national one, on the part the Coorg people to be admitted to those benefits of education which others in more favored positions have already received.

Appx duly sent.

2. There is a sentiment of

of expression about
this address, which
I beg to send in original,
that I feel assured
will secure the hearty
approval of the Go-
vernment of India. It
has probably never
happened in India
that a whole race has
come forward in this
manner, putting aside
traditional prejudices,
to meet half way, the
earnest wish of their
Rulers that they should
educate themselves, and
it is especially remark-
able among Mountaineers
in this Country, as the
hill races are generally
far below those of the
plains in their ac-
quisition of knowledge.

3. I have informed
the Offg Supt of Jails
that

that I would lose no time in laying the address before His Excellency in Council, and that I feel ~~assured~~ convinced that the Government will receive with peculiar pleasure the spontaneous expression of the good will borne by the Corsy race towards their Rulers.

4. In respect to the site solicited, there is no difficulty, and I have signified my assent to its being made over for the School in conformity with the existing practice in regard to Building grants at Mercara.

5. With reference to the sum required to

to enable the people
to carry out their
wishes, I have no
hesitation in soliciting
that the sanction of
Government may be
accorded to the project
being undertaken so
that the Coorgs may
receive early intimation
that their earnest wish
for their own enlight-
enment has been made
known to and has
been approved of by
the Viceroy in Council,
as the knowledge of the
interests taken in
their welfare by the
Head of Her Majesty's
Government cannot
but be an additional
link to bind them to
British rule. The
detailed accounts re-
quired for the Budget
can

can be estimated for in due course.

6. The Government of India may perhaps also be pleased to make known their approval of Mr. Richter's exertions.

I have &c.
(Signed)
Commissioner.

Bangalore
27 October 1862

Recd January 28/63

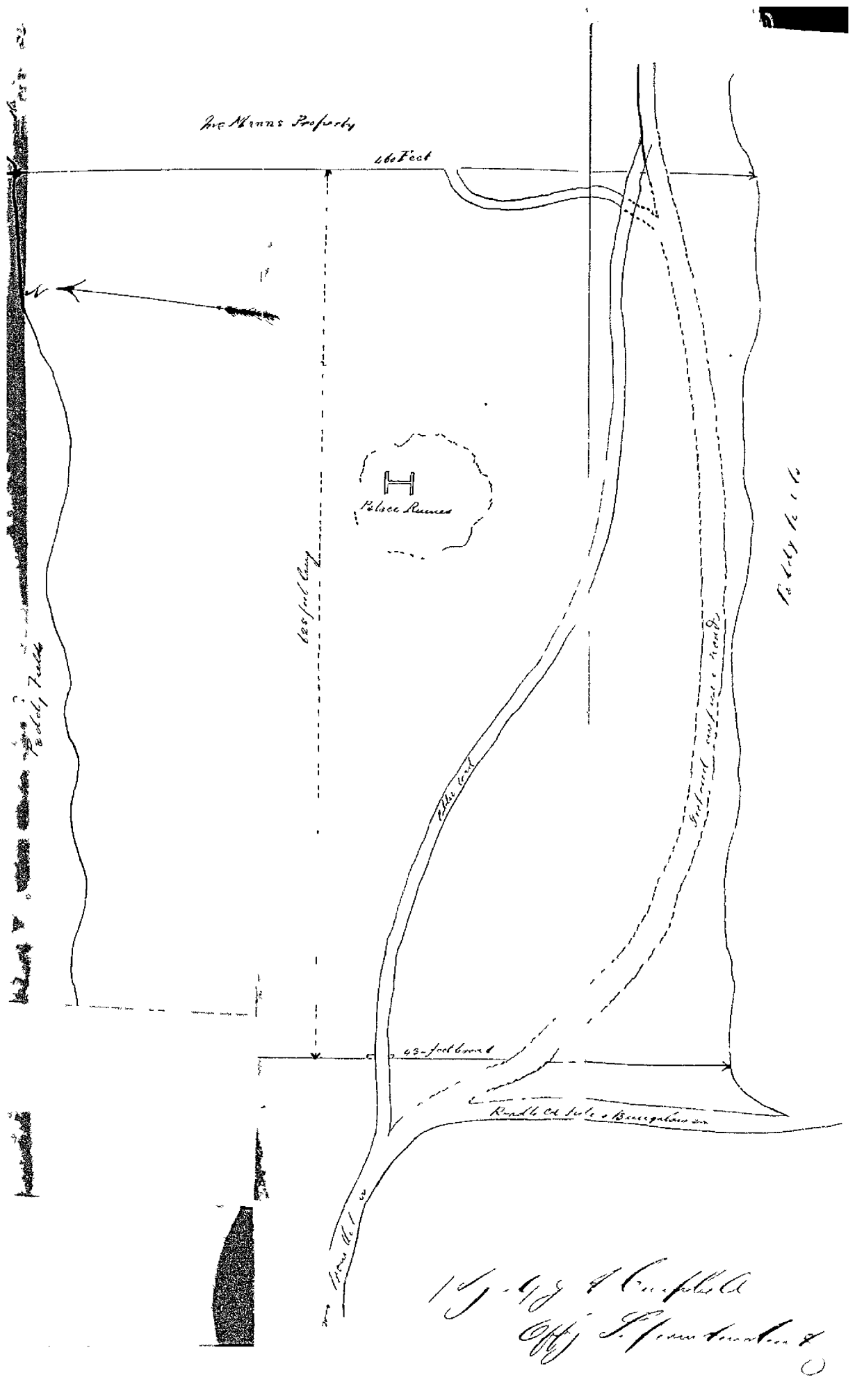
The Secretary to the
Government of India
Home Department
Fort William

Dated 29th October
Recd 1st

No. 34

Forwards for favorable consideration & early orders Copy of a letter from the Comp Supte. & one address on memorial from the Coms. for admission to the benefits of education.

No. 95


Mrs Mann's Property
460 Feet
Palace Ruins
485 feet Chain
Public Road
Public road
Foot path to Mount
Road to Isle of Bungalow

No 480 — 8 Enclosures

Rec'd January 26th 63

1863. No 1198

From The Secretary to the Govt of India Home Dept. Col Williams

To The Commissioners for the Affairs of China

Dated 8th

Despatched } January

Received 19th }

Enclosures, No. 2 Viceroy Copies

No 95

Subject

Forwarding for information Extract from the Proceedings of Council of Regency in Council on the subject of the Petition for the Coinage for Gun and Shot manufactured at the Chelsea Foundry and sold at Mercantile rates to Russia 1000 which the Assistant Inspector of Ordnance exclusive of the Head Establishment charges &c. &c. in manufacture of the present Contract

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft

Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams

Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading :

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams.)

S. S.
MGIPC—S1—165(Genl)MFP—(M-1953)—3-5-34—50,000 Pads.

No. 1168.

From

CAPTAIN. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER
for the affairs of Coorg, Bangalore.

SIR,

I. I have the honor to request you will be good enough to lay before the Commissioner the enclosed original petition from the Head men of Coorg.

II. I have the greatest satisfaction in being the medium of bringing this most interesting movement on the part of the people of Coorg to the notice of government, and I beg to bear my testimony to the genuineness of the feeling expressed in this petition, both as regards the earnestness of the people to progress in knowledge, their readiness to make sacrifices in the cause, and the esteem in which they hold the present Head Master and his wife, to whom they have already given so much of their confidence.

III. The spot selected for a boarding house is in every way suitable, and there is no objection whatever to a grant of it being made.

The extent of the land required is as follows.

North side..	625 feet.
South do.	625 do.
East do.	460 do.
West do.	432 do.

The enclosed plan shews the situation.

IV. The petitioners being anxious to ask for no more ground than they at first thought absolutely necessary, have proposed in their petition to leave the portion on the south side of the public road intact, for the passing Arab horses. But after actual measurement it has been ascertained that the land on the north side is not of sufficient extent to contain the proposed buildings and the grounds desired to be attached to them.

V. Arab horses pass through Mercara only once a year, and there are other suitable encamping places for them, and as the direction of the public road can be altered without the least inconvenience to any one, there is no reason why the whole space included in the measurements given above, should not be devoted to the excellent object the petitioners have in view.

VI. I trust the Commissioner will receive with favor the prayer of the petitioners for a grant in aid from government and that he will confer the required title to the land.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, COORG,
17th October 1862.

From

THE HEADMEN OF COORG.

To

CAPTAIN J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Coorg.

SIR,

We, the undersigned headmen of Coorg being the representatives of our countrymen beg most respectfully to lay before you what is now uppermost in our minds and what appears to us of the greatest importance for the welfare of our people. If our humble petition should meet with your favorable consideration and approval, we would further beg you to convey our wishes to the Chief Commissioner L. Bowring Esq. with such recommendations and improvements as you should deem proper.

Through the noble generosity of the late lamented Chief Commissioner, General Sir Mark Cubbon K. C. B the blessing of education has been extended to us 6 years ago, though at the time we did not appreciate it as we do now. Our minds were darkened and full of prejudices as to its possible effect; but through the influence of the established English School at Mercara, its steady progress, the temperate, judicious and devoted manner in which it has been carried on for the last 6 years, together with the encouragement from the successive Superintendents have disarmed all our fears and we most earnestly desire, that all our children should be benefitted by the instruction there given.

The great influx of European settlers into our country makes the education of our children appear doubly necessary to our minds since our own ignorance renders our intercourse with the planters most difficult, unsatisfactory and, disadvantageous.

The peculiar circumstance however that Mercara, though the principal town, contains but a few Coorg houses enables only a limited number of Coorg boys to attend the school. To remedy this advantage, we have resolved to collect amongst ourselves a sum of money sufficient to build and endow a boarding house for about 100 boys, the Coorg officials and Pensioners are ready to contribute half a month's pay which together with the subscriptions of the formers will amount to about Rs. 6,000. This is all we can do for the present but we earnestly wish that our daughters should also receive some education and for them we would have to build a similar house.

The question now arises where to build these houses? Certainly near the School. The present English School house however, is on a slope of the hill on which the Fort is built and within military limits, it is enclosed by two roads, the compound belonging to it very small and in the vicinity no suitable building ground available. The School house itself which was originally the Rajah's elephant stable and had afterwards been turned into a travellers' bungalow has no proper arrangements for a school and does not admit an increased number of scholars. It was the generous gift of Sir Mark Cubbon for the school and has answered its purpose for the beginning very well, but now it is too small and larger premises are required.

We therefore most humbly beg that Government may give us a helping hand to carry out our plans. We propose to have all the required School buildings within the same compound, and under the eye of the resident Head master, and for this purpose no other spot in Mercara seems to us in every respect so suitable, as the site of the new palace to the left of the public road from the gate to Mr. Mann's boundaries, leaving the right half intact as an encamping ground for the passing Arab horses. The site is central, spacious and healthy. The few remaining palace walls would furnish some building material, and the foundations

might serve for the new School house with the Headmaster's dwelling; the compound would afford an extensive play ground and gymnasium, and enough for a garden, which is to serve as a model farm for our children, who would have to cultivate it. We beg that this piece of ground be granted to us for these purposes.

We estimate the whole cost of the School house, the Head master's dwelling the two boarding houses and out houses, the gymnastic apparatus, and the laying out of the garden, at about 20,000 Rs. towards which we bind ourselves to collect 6,000 Rs. from the sale of the present school house about Rs. 3,000 may accrue, and if Government would grant the rest we should feel deeply grateful.

Mr. Richter, the present Head master of the Anglo Vernacular School, who has conducted it for the last 6 years and won our entire confidence, has not only given the first impulse to this movement, but declares himself with his esteemed partner most willing to carry out the proposed plans, and as they have hitherto acted as father and mother towards our children, we have not the least hesitation in confiding them also for the future, to their paternal care. The inner arrangements of the boarding houses however, would be managed by our own people.

On the proposed site our Rajahs built a palace for the sole purpose of accommodating their English friends during their visits to Mercara, where they hospitably entertained and amused them with all the wild sports of our native country; how much nobler would be the task of our present benevolent Rulers, if on the ruins of the same palace they assisted us in erecting the desired buildings for the accommodation of our sons and daughters, and entertained them in the halls of wisdom and knowledge with sublimer sport than the wild Coorg jungles can furnish, and whilst even these ruins are in some degree honorable to our late Rajahs, we are fully convinced that the new buildings would be a more lasting and brighter Memorial to the honor of the paternal Government of India.

From the kind interest which we rejoice to hear, our present Chief Commissioner entertains towards us, especially in educational matters, we have great hopes of a favorable result of this petition.

Assuring Government of our deep gratitude for received favors and of our devoted loyalty.

We subscribe ourselves,

Sir,

Your humble and

Obedient Servants,

MERCARA, 26*th August* 1862.

Signed by 65 of the Head Men of Coorg.

No. 34 COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

To

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have particular pleasure in submitting to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg together with a request, which may be deemed a national one, on the part of the Coorg people to be admitted to those benefits of education which others in more favored positions have already received.

2. There is a genuineness of expression about this address, which I beg to send in original, that I feel assured will secure the hearty approval of the Government of India. It has probably rarely happened in India that a whole race has come forward in this manner, putting aside traditional prejudices, to meet half way the earnest wish of their Rulers that they should educate themselves, and it is especially remarkable among mountaineers in this country, as the hill races are generally far below those of the plains in their acquisition of knowledge.

3. I have informed the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg that I would lose no time in laying the address before His Excellency in Council, and that I feel convinced that the Government will receive with peculiar pleasure the spontaneous expression of the good will borne by the Coorg race towards their Rulers.

4. In respect to the site solicited, there is no difficulty, and I have signified my assent to its being made over for the School in conformity with the existing practice in regard to building grants at Mercara.

5. With reference to the sum required to enable the people to carry out their wishes, I have no hesitation in soliciting that the sanction of Government may be accorded to the project being undertaken, so that the Coorgs may receive early intimation that their earnest wish for their own enlightenment has been made known to and has been approved of by the Viceroy in Council, as the knowledge of the interest taken in their welfare by the Head of Her Majesty's Government cannot but be an additional link to bind them to British rule. The detailed accounts required for the Budget can be estimated for in due course.

6. The Government of India may perhaps also be pleased to make known their approval of Mr. Richter's exertions.

I have, &c.

L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

BANGALORE,
27th October 1862.

No. 95.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 15th January 1863.

READ letter from the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg, No. 34, dated the 27th October 1862, with enclosures.

REMARKS.

The Commissioner of Coorg submits a petition from the "Headmen of Coorg" for the countenance and aid of Government in carrying out certain measures for the improvement of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Mercara under the superintendence of Mr. Richter the Head Master.

2. Beyond a few Vernacular Schools scattered over the country and maintained at a small cost by Government, it is believed that the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mercara (the principal town) is the only Educational Institution in Coorg. It was established in 1855 in the old Travellers' Bungalow, and in 1857 a salary of Rupees 250 per mensem was assigned to its Head Master. By the latest Returns (Administration Report of 1861-62) the average daily attendance at the School was 79.

3 The proposition made by the Headmen of Coorg is as follows :—

(I).—The establishment of a boys' Boarding House in connection with and in the same compound as the School, the inner arrangements of the Boarding House being managed by their "own people."

(II).—The establishment of a similar Boarding House for girls.

(III).—The selection of a new site capable of containing these buildings, and a new School House and Head Master's dwelling to be erected therein. Gymnastic apparatus and a model farm, or garden, are also proposed to be made in the compound.

4. The object of the Boarding houses is to enable a greater number of Coorg children to attend the School, it being observed that "Mercara, "although the principal town, contains but a few Coorg houses;" to the families living in which its benefits are at present confined.

5. The selection of a new site is stated to be necessary, as the old one is within Military limits, and has no available building ground near it.

6. The estimated cost of the new School House, Head Master's dwelling, two Boarding Houses and out-houses, gymnastic apparatus, and laying out of the garden is Rupees 20,000, of this about Rupees 3,000 is expected to be realized by the sale of the old School House, and the Petitioners offer to collect Rupees 6,000 more if Government will give the site and the remainder of the required funds, (say Rupees 11,000).

7. The Chief Commissioner has already signified his assent to the site selected being made over for the purpose, and now sends the petition with a warm recommendation for the grant of the funds solicited. The Commissioner

remarks that the request "may be deemed a national one on the part of the "Coorg people to be admitted to those benefits of Education which others in "more favored positions have already received." There is, he remarks further, "a genuineness of expression about the address" which he feels sure "will "receive the hearty approval of the Government of India."

8. The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of a sum of money not exceeding Rupees 11,000 for the purpose indicated.

9. His Excellency in Council also notices with approbation the exertions of Mr. Richter the Head Master of the School in question, who is stated to have won the "entire confidence" of the people, and to have been the means of giving the first impulse to the present movement.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Remarks be forwarded for information to the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg.

Ordered also, that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Financial Department with the remark that the amount mentioned can, it is believed, be met from the unallotted portion of the assignment for Education, Science and Art.

(True Extract)

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt of India

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore—1862

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E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt of India

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore—1862

S. N. 2

No. 65
564

FROM

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Additional Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Simla, the 23rd September 1868.

SIR,

Home Dept. Education. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3251, dated the 1st July last, to the address of the Government of India in the Military Department, relative to a complaint preferred by Private Oakes, of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, of the neglect of his children at the Patna Roman Catholic Orphanage, and to the degree of supervision which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, should be exercised by the Officers of the Educational Department over Roman Catholic Orphanages receiving grants from Government.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Governor General in Council entirely approves of the instructions which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue to Educational Officers; but I am to add that, if neglect similar to that charged in the present instance be proved against any similar Institution receiving aid from the Imperial Revenues, the Government will, in each case, take such action as it may think necessary.

3. With reference to the enquiry made in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, I am directed to state that the sum of Rupees 10 allowed to the Patna Orphanage for soldiers' orphans, represents the estimated cost of maintenance of an orphan at the Lawrence Asylum, where most of the Lower Orphan Wards are, at the time when the calculation was last made; and the sum of Rupees 2-8 represents merely the subsistence allowance for each child by which the Government aids the British soldier.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

J. T. WHEELER,
For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 65
563

COPY of this letter, and of the one to which it is a reply, forwarded to the [illegible] for information.

For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esquire, Officiating Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 3251, dated the 1st July 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 684, dated 17th April last, in which, with reference to a complaint of Private Oakes, 5th Lancers, that his children had been neglected in the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Koorjee, near Patna, it is requested that the Lieutenant-Governor will adopt such measures as may appear desirable with respect to this and other similar Institutions.

2. In reply I am desired to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that, having regard to the serious nature of the statements contained in the enclosures of your letter, the Lieutenant-Governor thought it right to make an inquiry into the present condition of the Orphanage. The result, as communicated in Mr. Jenkins's memorandum, dated the 19th ultimo, a copy of which and of its enclosures accompanies, is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, fairly satisfactory; but it seems to His Honor desirable that, in future, some regular supervision should be exercised by Government Officers,—the directions contained in paragraph 15 of the Resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 28th February 1856, having apparently been altogether lost sight of.

3. Before, however, putting these directions into force, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to be informed whether the payments now said to be made for Roman Catholic children, viz., Rupees 10 for Soldiers' orphans and Rupees 2-8 for Soldier's children whose fathers are alive, are considered by the Government of India to represent what is specified in paragraph 15 of the Resolution above referred to, as the payments to be made "to the account of each Roman Catholic child entitled to an allowance from the Government who may be received into a Roman Catholic Orphanage,"—that is to say, "a sum equal to the monthly cost of maintaining a child at the lower Orphan School."

4. The Lieutenant-Governor directs me further to point out to the Government of India that there is some difficulty in applying to these Roman Catholic Orphanages the same sort and degree of inspection and interference which the Officers of the Education Department are entitled, under the Rules, to exercise in the case of Schools receiving grants from Government. In the case of these latter Schools the Government contribution bears always a certain and a sensible proportion to the whole expenses of the School, which expenses are governed by the number of pupils that frequent the School. Also the Government grant is given expressly and exclusively with reference to the education of the scholars.

5. The case of the Roman Catholic Orphanages is believed to be very different. The children for whom the Government makes an allowance form a portion only, and sometimes a small portion of the whole number of pupils. They are, moreover, boarded and lodged, and hence the allowance given by the Government must be held to be in a greater degree for the maintenance than for the education of the children.

6. Under these circumstances it does not seem to the Lieutenant-Governor that Government can claim to regulate the kind and extent of the education given in these Institutions in the same manner that it does with regard to Grant-in-aid Schools. The Lieutenant-Governor would suggest, therefore, that the instructions to be given to the Government Educational Officers should be that they should satisfy themselves by occasional visits to the Orphanages that the Soldiers' orphans and other children for whom the Government

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7. The Lieutenant-Governor would not require the Educational Officers to make any suggestions for altering or improving the course of education. Such interference would be extremely unpalatable to the Roman Catholic Clergy who superintend the Orphanages, and would certainly be resisted by them. It may be safely assumed that the education given in the Orphanages is as good as Roman Catholic children of the class who attend them can attain anywhere else; and if the Government is satisfied that the Soldiers' orphans and children are treated with the same care and educated with the same attention as the other children are, it is all, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, that it can expect.

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E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
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3. With reference to the enquiry made in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, I am directed to state that the sum of Rupees 10 allowed to the Patna Orphanage for soldiers' orphans, represents the estimated cost of maintenance of an orphan at the Lawrence Asylum, where most of the Lower Orphan Wards are, at the time when the calculation was last made; and the sum of Rupees 2-8 represents merely the subsistence allowance for each child by which the Government aids the British soldier.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

J. T. WHEELER,
For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No.

COPY of this letter, and of the one to which it is a reply, forwarded to the

for information.

For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

11

The Secy. of State
Washington

Dated Feb 23, 1965
Rec'd Feb 27, 1965
Ltr. 65
573

Reference is made to enclosed cable, wherein Secretary directs that authorization should be exercised by Director of the Educational Div. of USIA over Roman Catholic organizations receiving grants from GOI.

[illegible]

DL:16x7 11 Dec 4/17/65

From S. C. Bayley, Esquire, Officiating Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 3251, dated the 1st July 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 684, dated 17th April last, in which, with reference to a complaint of Private Oakes, 5th Lancers, that his children had been neglected in the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Koorjee, near Patna, it is requested that the Lieutenant-Governor will adopt such measures as may appear desirable with respect to this and other similar Institutions.

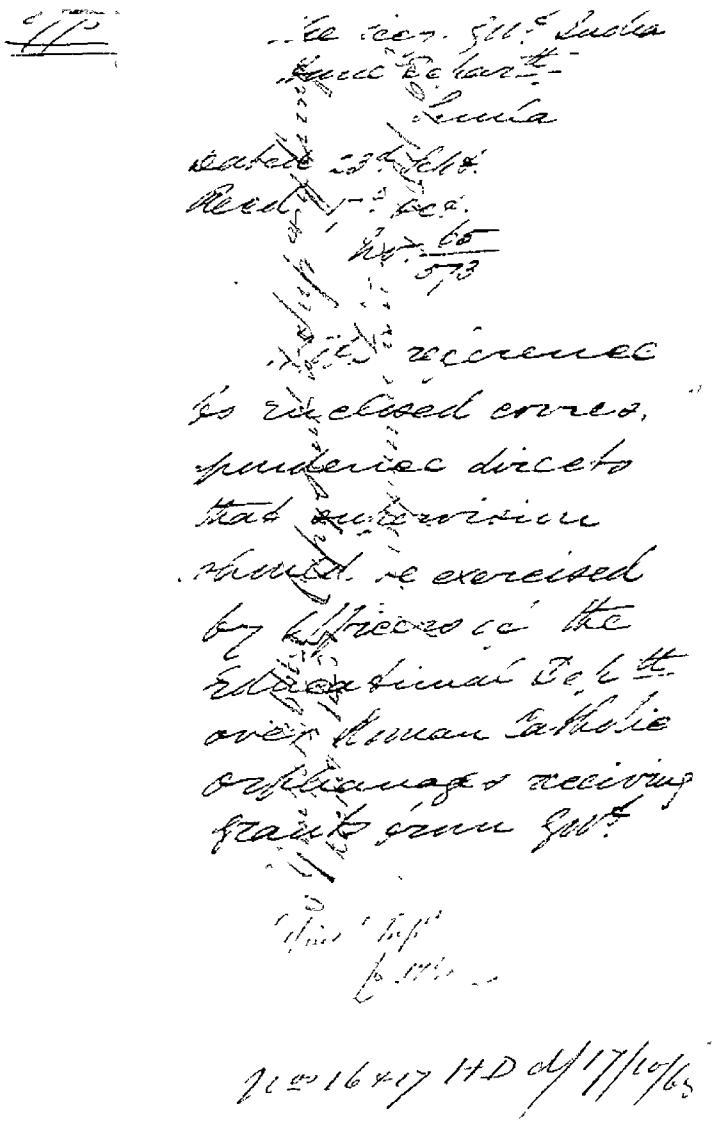
2. In reply I am desired to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that, having regard to the serious nature of the statements contained in the enclosures of your letter, the Lieutenant-Governor thought it right to make an inquiry into the present condition of the Orphanage. The result, as communicated in Mr. Jenkins's memorandum, dated the 19th ultimo, a copy of which and of its enclosures accompanies, is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, fairly satisfactory; but it seems to His Honor desirable that, in future, some regular supervision should be exercised by Government Officers,—the directions contained in paragraph 15 of the Resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 28th February 1856, having apparently been altogether lost sight of.

3. Before, however, putting these directions into force, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to be informed whether the payments now said to be made for Roman Catholic children, viz., Rupees 10 for Soldiers' orphans and Rupees 2-8 for Soldier's children whose fathers are alive, are considered by the Government of India to represent what is specified in paragraph 15 of the Resolution above referred to, as the payments to be made "to the account of each Roman Catholic child entitled to an allowance from the Government who may be received into a Roman Catholic Orphanage,"—that is to say, "a sum equal to the monthly cost of maintaining a child at the lower Orphan School."

4. The Lieutenant-Governor directs me further to point out to the Government of India that there is some difficulty in applying to these Roman Catholic Orphanages the same sort and degree of inspection and interference which the Officers of the Education Department are entitled, under the Rules, to exercise in the case of Schools receiving grants from Government. In the case of these latter Schools the Government contribution bears always a certain and a sensible proportion to the whole expenses of the School, which expenses are governed by the number of pupils that frequent the School. Also the Government grant is given expressly and exclusively with reference to the education of the scholars.

5. The case of the Roman Catholic Orphanages is believed to be very different. The children for whom the Government makes an allowance form a portion only, and sometimes a small portion of the whole number of pupils. They are, moreover, boarded and lodged, and hence the allowance given by the Government must be held to be in a greater degree for the maintenance than for the education of the children.

6. Under these circumstances it does not seem to the Lieutenant-Governor that Government can claim to regulate the kind and extent of the education given in these Institutions in the same manner that it does with regard to Grant-in-aid Schools. The Lieutenant-Governor would suggest, therefore, that the instructions to be given to the Government Educational Officers should be that they should satisfy themselves by occasional visits to the Orphanages that the Soldiers' orphans and other children for whom the Government



No 16417 HD dd 17/10/65

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6. Under these circumstances it does not seem to the Lieutenant-Governor that Government can claim to regulate the kind and extent of the education given in these Institutions in the same manner that it does with regard to Grant-in-aid Schools. The Lieutenant-Governor would suggest, therefore, that the instructions to be given to the Government Educational Officers should be that they should satisfy themselves by occasional visits to the Orphanages that the Soldiers' orphans and other children for whom the Government

make an allowance are being properly treated as regards care and feeding, and that they are receiving the same degree of education which is given to the other pupils of the Institution.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor would not require the Educational Officers to make any suggestions for altering or improving the course of education. Such interference would be extremely unpalatable to the Roman Catholic Clergy who superintend the Orphanages, and would certainly be resisted by them. It may be safely assumed that the education given in the Orphanages is as good as Roman Catholic children of the class who attend them can attain anywhere else; and if the Government is satisfied that the Soldiers' orphans and children are treated with the same care and educated with the same attention as the other children are, it is all, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, that it can expect.

8. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary that this should be distinctly understood, for there would, he is convinced, be great danger of collision between the Government Educational Officers and the Roman Catholic Clergy, if the former were told simply to act upon the orders as expressed in paragraph 15 of the Resolution of 1856.

No.

FROM

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Additional Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

Simla, the 23rd September 1868.

SIR,

HOME DEPT Education. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3251, dated the 1st July last, to the address of the Government of India in the Military Department, relative to a complaint preferred by Private Oakes, of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, of the neglect of his children at the Patna Roman Catholic Orphanage, and to the degree of supervision which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, should be exercised by the Officers of the Educational Department over Roman Catholic Orphanages receiving grants from Government.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Governor General in Council entirely approves of the instructions which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue to Educational Officers; but I am to add that, if neglect similar to that charged in the present instance be proved against any similar Institution receiving aid from the Imperial Revenues, the Government will, in each case, take such action as it may think necessary.

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I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

J. T. WHEELER,
For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No.

COPY of this letter, and of the one to which it is a reply, forwarded to the

for information.

For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No 216 SN3

Coorg Superintendent's Office

From The Superintendent of Coorg

To The Secretary

to the Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg

Bangalore

Dated Coorg 1st October 1868

Sir, I have the honor to submit for the consideration and orders of the Commissioner, the Marginally noted Correspondence regarding a Complaint made to me by the Headmen of the Coorg School against Mr. Graeber, the Assistant Master of the School — It would appear that Mr. Graeber was in the habit of having some of the boys of an evening with him to aid in bringing out a book of Coorg Songs, and also at times to play chess; and that during these meetings he offered and got some 10 or 12 of the boys to drink tea with him. Only 2 of the boys consented to it and were put out of the Caste and the relatives of the others were only too glad to receive the denial of the rest —

2 I regret much that the Head and Assistant Shirastadars of my Office and great Majority of the Coorg Officials have withdrawn their Subscription to the School and decline to place any further confidence in the Institution unless Mr. Graeber's resignation be accepted; but it is a source of pleasure to me

be able to state that a minority of the better informed and more educated amongst them, headed by Mr. C Soobiah, Colwandra Carriappah, & Kongundrah Bellliappah and Gannapathy, are not averse to the retention of their Gentleman's services, provided he distinctly undertakes not to interfere with the boys on any point of religious discussion and also that Mr. Richter becomes responsible on the subject

2. In any other Government Institution of the kind a severe reprimand might, perhaps, be considered sufficient and the insisting on the withdrawal of the Master by any section of the Community could not well be tolerated, but in the present case there are many peculiar considerations. The School has been got up by the Coorgs themselves and more than half the cost has been borne by them, and the very progress of Education and Enlightened civilization among them depends on the School having the full confidence of the people — The two boys who were declared out-caste, but who have since purified and been re-admitted, were of the best families in the Province; one being the son of the late Dewan Appanandra Devo and the other of the late Head Cheristadar Bittiandra Nunjappah. One Soubedar came in post-haste to withdraw his children from the

the School and another Soubedar sent his brother for the purpose. —

3. If the feeling of alarm amongst the more enlightened classes is so great, I can readily believe that the lower and more ignorant classes in the distant Nâils experience the great alarm and objections as insinuated to me. Mr. Graeter's services have been most valuable as a Teacher and his loss to the School would be doubtless great; but it appears to me that such an Institution requires the full Confidence and support of the Troops. The Conduct of Mr. Graeter has destroyed that confidence, has endangered and serious by hindered the filling of the Boarding house and the establishment of the proposed girls School.

4 — I have had several conferences with the Headmen, both at the School and my Office and in private and cannot obtain their general confidence in the Institution. — The Majority opposed to Mr. Graeter have given in letters one attached to his † Shamanah, the Son of the late Hinnêk, who was almost converted to Christianity in a former occasion, when I had the greatest difficulty in restoring Confidence. Mr. Graeter was also with Lieutenant Grove when the unwise act of folly in turning the images at the Shala-

Thala-Kaveri temple was committed; and the majority of the Coorgs will not listen to any further confidence in that Gentleman. Mr Greenlaw has only to serve about 18 months more of the period of his engagement, and he might be transferred to a School in Mysore for that period --

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant

Superintendent

Mercara 13th September 1868

To
Captain Cole
Superintendent of Coorg
&c &c &c

The humble petition of Pittiandra Devayya and Appurandra Bopu inhabitants of Mercara

Your petitioners respectfully beg to state that we are about four years have been studying English in the Government Central School at Mercara. And it is said that some of the head men of our people intend to excommunicate us, because we drink tea with Mr. Assistant of the school, Mr. Grattie whom they try to accuse of perverting the minds of the boys and sharing their caste. So some of our people have said that a Committee has to be assembled on that account on the 18th of this month, we beg your honor to excuse if we take the liberty to address a few words on the subject.

Ever since the time that English Civilization has been spreading in Coorg, the traditions of our forefathers have been less rigorously observed than before. For we have seen Coorgs, Contrary to the Coorg traditions walking about every where in their homes in &c &c

and when travelling they eat boiled rice
twice each in leaves and carried off even so
great distances by out caste Garaurers, they
will also buy in the shops and eat European
pickles, biscuits, cheese &c. and last August
in Pinserpett we have seen the Coorg officials
drinking Toddy which Mussulmans and
other out-caste people had carried thither
filled in Cow hides. During Election in
Mr. Richmans shop and in various
other places the principal men among
the Coorgs have been seen mixing brandy
with water, brought by Congalolias and
drinking from glasses out of which
Europeans have drunk. We are afraid
of stating these, on account of those great
men who will not suffer such things
Come upon them and will do what they
can to dishonor us, and still they eat
with the Parsis, mutt, bread, soup,
seeing since 15 years all these things they
Contrary to our traditions, Commonly
practised among the Coorgs, last month
when we had gone to Mr. Gates about
half past five in the evening for the
purpose of translating Coorg songs,
reading, playing at chess &c.

was just taking tea and as it is the custom in all the world offered us also a cup of tea, which, considering all those above mentioned facts we accepted, not being in the least persuaded to do so, but according to our own desire. We have heard on that account to excommunicate us. But it is really surprising that people who buy and eat biscuits, cheese, pickles and other things in the shops of Europeans and touched by many an other out caste people, that they should presume to excommunicate us for drinking a Cup of tea. It is all out of hatred against Mr. Gratet who had made a few just remarks about the principal men of Coog erecting arrack shops all over the Country. If they intend, however now to excommunicate us for having drunk tea they ought to have done so as soon as they heard of it. As it is now we have hitherto been eating and drinking with our brothers, friends and relations,

they want to exclude us now they must also exclude all our friends, brothers and relations who have up to this time been eating and drinking in our Company. We therefore beg to make the following Statements, seeing above mentioned articles of food though Contrary to the Boers traditions are constantly used in our days, it was nothing extraordinary that we Ladies used according to our own pleasure should accept from Mr Grater a Cup of tea, and we respectfully beg to leave it to your honor to decide, if there really be any Cause of accusation either against ourselves or Mr Grater.

We beg to remain Sir

[Signed] D Dereya &
A Bosse

[Two Ladies]

Superintendent

Education of these young men
having both them Cattle, securing
the things which are done by other
young Boys, with a view, rights
Revelations. Of a Book generally
known, and which can be formed
by Instruction of they are not
strengthened with Evidence, that Some
of my very adviser have repeatedly
Committed things, which might
be considered as real and great
Offences against the System of
Caste - As done young Boys
saying more enlightened views,
their relations who are only Seven
years older than they have no
right, to crush them Strict-
ly a System of Superstition. As
some of these People should try
to have restrictions imposed
upon any personal liberty or
things which are lawful & would
humbly beg to present my re-
-ligeration, though I attend
sincerely regret learning a Book
which is clear Error, and detrimental

to have employed the Editor
on the Coorg Census for which
with the Aid of some young
Coorgs I have compiled a Vocabu-
lary, and which I had promised
to lend Mr. Richter for the Coorg
Gazetteer. I thought I also be
time now for some of my ac-
-quaintances to have done with the
unfounded Charge - having left
Mysore more than twenty years
ago & I trust who know me more
closely will contradict it

I beg to remain
Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
H. Cole Major
Asst Comr

Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
H. Cole

24

No 1994

Copy by Date Jeach
Supt Inspection

From.

The Superintendent of
Coorg.

To. The Revd G Richter
Mercara

Sir.

In reply to Mr Gates letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to request that you will convey to that Gentleman the following observations. However trifling the act of shutting a Cupboard may seem to Mr Gates, it does become of the gravest importance to the parents and relations when the boys thereby become outcastes and to all intents and purposes dead to all their relations. As a Government teacher residing in a Government School, Mr Gates was bound to do nothing to the boys, whether in School hours or at any time, which would be against the wishes of their parents. It is not for the Government to judge what is sufficient to outcaste a boy.

2. With regard to the Chapel proselytizing I regret to observe that the terms of Mr Gates letter

to the boy Shawanah would shew clearly the tendency of Mr. Gates mind and desires on the subject, and his intentions are naturally presumed therefrom by the Corps.

3. The utility and existence of the School has been investigated, and the cause of education will be thrown back for years. The filling of the Boarding School will be difficult, if not impossible for years, and the establishment of the Girls School will be similarly prevented, owing to the very natural alarm that has arisen in the minds of the Parents and Officials. Under these circumstances I shall be glad to receive any further explanation, which he or you may have to offer on the subject.

I have &c.

Signed J. Reed Jr.

Superintendent

Lieut Colo.

Superintendent

Mercara September 24th 1868.

To.

Captain R. A. C. Stokes.

Superintendent of Coorg

Sir,

I have already had the honor of speaking about the trifling important, which Coorgs themselves and their Natives accede to the act of young men drinking a Cup of Tea, they are Coorgs, they may do as they likes, is all they will remark on this subject. It is also generally admitted by Natives, that this is no offence, compared with the things done by true Coorgs.

I have never made any secret of the fact of my having addressed letters to Thamaiah, expressing my opinion on things about which he had previously spoken with me. I have even on one occasion mentioned it in a written communication addressed to your honor last year. But all those who know my Character, are well aware of the fact, that a troublesome zeal for inculcating their peoples to adopt any form of Religion, is no prominent part of it. I have no School as well as no Play ground, in the town of Mercara

and on occasions always been a friend to the boys. I diffused a cheerful spirit. On the other hand it is not compatible with the honor of any man, to throw himself under restrictions of his personal liberty, in things which are lawful. The Regulations of Government is, that pupils during their free hours have the right to ask their teacher about the Bible, and teacher have the right to speak about it. I am not aware of having done any thing contrary to this Regulation, or deserving to be stigmatized with the odious term of proselyting-

The facts for which the utility and existence of this school have been menaced can, without difficulty be traced back for years, to the importunate and unscrupulous demands of some Corps Officers who would have sought any other pretence for withdrawing their pecuniary assistance. I do not however wish to leave them any excuse, and I state that after my departure from this place, they will be obliged to fulfil their engagements

Yours Truly

Signed Edward A. Lawton

No. 54

To

The Asst. Q.M. Genl.

Department

of the Cumberland

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the Quartermaster's Office in Nashville has been closed since the 15th inst. in accordance with instructions from the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

Very respectfully, Your obt. servt.

Jno. Thompson

Capt. & A.Q.M.

Nashville, Tenn.
Sept. 25th 1865

No 2107

From Coorg Superintendent's Office

The Superintendent

To

The Secretary

to the Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg

at Bangalore

Dated 2nd October 1865

Sir,

In Continuation of My No 2105 of the 1st Instant, I have much pleasure in stating that it would appear that the Head and Naib Sheristadars and other Officials have sent their children back to the School on my assurance that the matter would be duly considered and submitted to the Commissioner.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

Superintendent

SM 4

1868. No 157

From The Chief Secy. Govt. of India

To Sir Cecil Beadon

Fort William

Dated 17th Nov 1868

Despatched

Received 24th Nov 1868

Enclosures No.

General No

No 66 } 186 -

Forwarded for information & submission correspondence relating to Girls Schools, and to Female Education generally in this Province, and the Educational Dept. of the assistance it is to have from Government & Native Gentlemen

Rec'd Nov 24 1868 3/19/12/68

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Dated

Class for telegrams

Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No.

To

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegram

S. S.
MGIPC—S1—155(Genl)MFP—(M-1983)—3-5-34—50,000 Pads.

No. 663

FROM

A. P. HOWELL, ESQ.,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To

THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Home Dept.

Education.

SIMLA, *the 13 November* 1868.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 2842-258, dated the 2nd September, forwarding for orders a copy of a circular issued by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. G. Campbell, on the 28th February last, whereby the control of the Educational Department over village and town schools was abolished, and placed in the hands of the District Officers.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, the measure introduced by Mr. Campbell is not an improvement over the former practice, under which the Educational Department exercised the functions of control and management over all Government and aided educational institutions, both of the higher and lower classes. Mr. Campbell's circular commences with the remark that, in the Central Provinces, "the whole executive and administrative work of education is managed by the local civil authorities." If by "civil authorities" "District Officers" are meant, the statement is hardly correct, whether as applied to the system obtaining in the Central Provinces, or to that of the Punjab, on which the educational arrangements of the Central Provinces were confessedly based. Inspection is an essential portion of the executive work of education in all Provinces, and this has been regularly and systematically conducted by the Educational Department, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State that "the actual inspection of all classes of schools should be carried on in subordination to the Director of Public Instruction."

3. Mr. Campbell's circular has further a tendency to connect the Educational Department too much with higher education, whereas one main object for which the Department was established in all Provinces, under the Despatch of 1854, was the provision of useful and practical knowledge for the great mass of the people, and there can be no doubt that in the Central Provinces the great mass of the people must be educated in village and town schools.

4. The view which the Government of India has hitherto held on this subject, may be briefly described as follows:—A District Officer, whether a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, is responsible for the state of education generally in his district, and the Educational Department is the instrument in his hand for carrying out this responsibility, just as the Police is the

instrument in his hand for carrying out his responsibility for the peace of his district. But there is this difference, that whereas the local limits of the Police Officer's jurisdiction are generally co-terminous with those of the district officer's jurisdiction, the limits of the circle of the Educational Officers are not so, but have been differently arranged. This, however, does not affect the principle of responsibility, and the Educational Officer is subordinate to the District Officer within the jurisdiction of the latter, just as the Police Officer is also subordinate to the District Officer; but in neither case is the departmental responsibility of the Educational or Police Officer to the head of their respective Departments affected. In this view, the District Officer will require the advice and assistance of the Educational Department, over which, in his district, he will exercise a general control; but it is only right that the appointment of schoolmasters, the choice of curricula of study, the prescription of forms or statistics to be kept up, should be vested in the Educational Department, under such rules as the supreme local authority, whether a Chief Commissioner or a Local Government, may lay down. The District Officer would, however, have a voice in all these matters; and if, in any district, inefficient schoolmasters were appointed, or unsuitable studies introduced, or any measures taken calculated, in his opinion, to injure the cause of education, the District Officer should represent the matter to the supreme local authority.

5. Finally, it is to be observed that Mr. Campbell's circular was issued, not because the instructions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India would not work well if properly carried out, but, as appears from the last paragraph of your Secretary's letter, because they had some times been "carried too far," and had "led to clashing." The Governor General in Council is of opinion that no adequate reasons have been given by Mr. Campbell for setting aside, in a matter of radical importance, the arrangements made by his predecessor, as described in letter No. 3123, dated 7th July 1864. Those arrangements appear to have been thoroughly good, and they were approved by the Secretary of State. If they are confined to their original scope and properly carried out, there seems no ground for apprehending any collision between the District Officers and the Educational Department.

6. I am, therefore, directed to state that so much of Mr. Campbell's circular as declares that the Educational Officers have no control over village and town schools, is disapproved by the Government of India, and to request that the system sanctioned in 1864 may be maintained.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. J. Arthur Howell

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2162—12-11-68.—80

No. 685.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioners of [redacted]
Coorg for information.

By Order

W Thomas Howell
Offg Secy to Govt of India

Home Department
Education
William 13 November 1868

Dft. Pd. Mad. Pd. Bom. Pd. 21/12/68

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / *Memorandum* / Telegram

Class for telegrams — Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Datec

To

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S. 5.
MGIPC—S1—168(Genl)MFP—(M-1983)—3-5-34—50,000 Pads.

From C. GRANT, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,—No. 2842-258, dated Nagpore, the 2nd September 1868.

IN your Office Despatch No. 462, dated 19th January 1863, the sanction of the Government of India was conveyed to an educational scheme for these Provinces, modelled on that in force in the Punjab, by which the general direction of Schools of the lower class was entrusted to District Officers under the inspection, and to some extent under the control, of the Educational Department. These principles were approved by the Secretary of State in his Despatch dated 16th March 1864, received with your Office letter No 89, dated 9th May 1864; and as the Secretary of State laid particular stress upon the necessity of maintaining the connection of the Educational Department with Schools directly administered by the District Authorities, a recapitulaion of the principles on which the Chief Commissioner proposed to conduct educational administration was submitted in this Office letter No. 3123, dated 7th July 1864, extract from which is appended for facility of reference.

> "The second main principle is that the Educational Department is essentially a department 1st of control; 2nd of inspection; 3rd of supply; and 4th of special administration. In its functions of *control* it receives all the reports, analyses all the facts and figures, and presents the whole, together with the conclusions deducible therefrom, for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner."

2. Even as regards the lower class of Schools, therefore, it was recognised that the functions of the Educational Department should go beyond simple inspection. In practice a good deal of control has been exercised by Educational Officers over the Schools managed by the District Authorities; and though tact has generally been shown in avoiding the difficulties incidental to a system of joint management and divided authority, there have not been wanting instances of collision and disagreement.

3. With a view to prevent complications of this kind, the then Chief Commissioner, Mr. G. Campbell, issued a Circular No. VIII. of 1868, (copy of which is annexed to this letter,) defining the relative positions occupied towards each other by the Educational and District Authorities. It will be seen that this Circular practically takes all *control* of Schools of the lower class out of the hands of the Educational Department, and as so far it modifies in an essential point the working of a system which has been put in force under the authority of the Government of India, the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks it right that the question should be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

4. Mr. Morris is not, however, inclined to differ very materially from his predecessor as regards the advantage of the changes effected by the Circular above quoted. He considers that, if the District Authorities are to be entrusted with the management, and to be held responsible for the success of the lower class Schools, it is only right that the appointment of the School-masters, which has hitherto been in the hands of the Educational Authorities, should be left to District Officers, subject, of course, to due restrictions; and, generally, there seems to be no good reason why the control of the Educational Department should be exercised over these elementary Schools to any greater extent than is required to ensure educational and statistical uniformity. The present desideratum in lower class education is popularity rather than a very high standard; and while a more complete recognition of their position and responsibilities will enable Deputy Commissioners to work with increased freedom and zeal, there need hardly be ground for anticipation that their absence of technical knowledge will unfit them for the conduct of the merely rudimentary education imparted in lower class Schools.

5. But if His Excellency the Governor General should approve of the change which has been made, and which has now worked with apparent success for several months, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would wish to take full precautions against any risk of injury to high class education which might result from the limitations imposed on direct professional control. At present the Educational Department administer directly the High Schools, Normal Schools, and Zillah Schools. The Town Schools and Village Schools are managed by the District Authorities; but there are some Town Schools in which the standard of education is higher than in others, and in this year's Educational Report the Inspector General of Education has classed 30 Anglo-Vernacular Town Schools with the nine Zillah Schools under one head as "Middle Class Schools." The Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks it may be advisable to leave the entire charge of Schools of this rank to the Educational Department. The intervention of District Officers derives its special value from its weight with the uneducated agricultural class, who would not care for education at all unless they saw that it was valued by the Authorities. But the far more limited class, who, having obtained a fair Vernacular education, pursue their studies in English literature, scarcely need artificial inducements to do so,—or, perhaps, it may be more correct to say that the kind of inducement which would tempt them must be more definite and tangible than a vague sense of compliance with the pleasure of the Government as represented by the District Authorities. The withdrawal of direct authoritative management from these Schools would not, therefore, be likely to injure their prosperity, and in standard of education they would probably gain by regular professional supervision. As at present advised, Mr. Morris thinks that the Educational Department should be able to undertake the direct control of these Schools, or of the greater number of them, without additional assistance; but if any difficulty arose on this head, it might become necessary to submit an application for strengthening the regular educational staff by three Deputy Inspectors at comparatively moderate salaries; for among the lesser difficulties which have resulted from the system of double control above adverted to, not the least have followed from the division of the services of the District Inspectors between the Educational Department and the District Authorities. If it were only to prevent clashing, the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks that District Inspectors should be entirely subordinate to District Officers; but if the Government of India should approve the changes introduced by Mr. G. Campbell, even as slightly modified by the present proposals, the reinforcement of District Officers, which would otherwise have been only advisable, would become absolutely necessary; and, therefore, if Circle Inspectors were unable to cope single-handed with the management of all middle class Schools, they could not look as now to District Inspectors for assistance. In any case, however, the Officiating Chief Commissioner will not submit applications for additional establishments unless it should be absolutely necessary.

6. In conclusion, the substance of this letter may be thus briefly recapitulated. The original scheme of education sanctioned for this Province by the Government of India recognised "control" even of the lower class Schools as one of the functions of the Educational Department. This control being sometimes carried too far, led to clashing, which Mr. G. Campbell endeavoured to obviate by abolishing the control of the Educational Department over lower class Schools. The present Officiating Chief Commissioner, on the ground chiefly that this measure ought to have a fair trial before being condemned, supports it with certain modifications; but as it is opposed to the scheme approved by the Supreme Government, he thinks it right to bring the whole matter to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, and to request sanction to what has been done, subject to the provisos that the limitation of the

authority of the Educational Department over lower class Schools shall not be construed to warrant District Officers in introducing alterations into the curricula or statistics of Schools under their management without due authority, and that the direct control of middle class Schools shall be transferred from District to Educational Officers.

From C. BERNARD, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to all Commissioners of Division, Central Provinces,—(Book Circular No. VIII.,) dated Nagpore, the 28th February 1868.

THE Chief Commissioner has recently had under consideration Book Circular L. of 1862, and subsequent orders which define the authority and position of the Director of Public Instruction. He finds that, at paragraph 21 of the Educational Review for the year 1862-63, the late Chief Commissioner laid down that the Director stood in respect of Schools towards the Civil Authorities in precisely the same relation as the Inspector of Prisons stands towards Magistrates in respect of jails.

2. It has appeared, however, to Mr. Campbell that there has been a tendency to lose sight of the true position which the Officers of the Educational Department must occupy in Provinces where the whole executive and administrative work of education is managed by the local Civil Authorities. He desires me, therefore, to communicate the subjoined general instructions.

3. Henceforward, as regards the lower classes of Schools which are administered by the District Officers, the Director of Public Instruction and the Circle Inspectors will confine themselves to their more proper function of inspecting and reporting upon Schools, ascertaining that the funds are well spent, of training and supplying School-masters, of keeping up a sufficient supply of School-books; and of assisting the local or superior Civil Authorities with advice and suggestions on general and special points of School management. The Officers of the Educational Department will exercise no functions of control or management over any Schools, except Normal Schools, High Schools, and Zillah Schools. But their advice and aid will readily be rendered to the Civil Officers in all matters connected with Village Schools and Town Schools.

4. The business of appointing School-masters to *all* Schools which have hitherto been managed by District Officers will vest henceforth in the District Officers, but they will, when necessary, ask the aid of the Educational Officers in this matter, and they will not appoint to a mastership any candidate who may not be duly certificated. Similarly, the Zillah Inspectors of Schools will be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner; but any appointment to a School-mastership, with a salary of Rupees 50 or over, will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of the Division, and such appointments shall be duly notified in the *Gazette* under the Commissioner's signature. Any appointment to a Zillah Inspectorship, or to a School-mastership, with a salary of Rupees 100 a month or over, will be reported by the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner through the Director of Public Instruction, and such appointments will be gazetted in the same manner as the appointments of Tehsildars are notified.

5. The control of the two per cent. educational cess will vest in the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, but it will not be allowable to spend the School Cess on other than the following objects:—

I.—Village School-masters' salary.

II.—Village School contingencies.

III.—Share of the establishment of Normal Schools and Normal scholars' stipends.

IV.—Female Schools.

V.—Village and Female School buildings.

VI.—Contributions towards Town School establishments wherever specially sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

The income from the School Cess of any district will, as heretofore, be spent within such district. The yearly Educational Budget Estimate on account of establishments and the like, payable from the Imperial Revenue, will be submitted, as heretofore, to the Director; but the Budget Estimate of expenditure from the School Cess will be submitted to the Commissioner, and will be passed on to the Director after it shall have been finally approved by the Commissioner. If the head of the Educational Department should see any objections to the mode in which the money is spent either at this stage, or subsequently, he will call the attention of the Civil Officers to the point; and in the event of final difference of opinions, he will be

at liberty to report to the Chief Commissioner anything that he considers to be wrong in the mode of applying the funds.

6. Educational Department charges will be paid, as usual, under the post-audit system; and the detailed bills will be transmitted to the Director, who will audit them as heretofore, and then send them to the Deputy Accountant General to be brought to account.

7. The sanction of contingent expenditure, of new establishment, and of changes of establishment chargeable against the Imperial grant, will be subject to the rules which govern other Government establishments; but, in the case of expenditure from the School Cess, the Deputy Commissioner will have authority to sanction, subject to Budget limits, and to the rules in paragraph 5 above, contingent expenditure up to Rupees 200 on any one object,—the creation of new posts or the alteration of existing appointments, the salary of which does not exceed Rupees 30 a month. The Commissioner will have authority to sanction contingent expenditure from the cess up to Rupees 500; and to create or modify salaries up to a limit of Rupees 100 a month. Any contingent expenditure in excess of Rupees 500 a month, or any change of salary exceeding Rupees 100 a month, should be reported to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation.

8. The Director of Public Instruction will thus be in every sense as regards the lower classes of Schools an Inspector General. As the Circle Inspectors report what may be wrong, or submit their views on local educational affairs to the Deputy Commissioners, so the Director can, if he see fit, report to the Commissioner, and, if necessary, through the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner. At the same time it will ordinarily be more convenient and desirable that the Director should communicate his views to the Deputy Commissioner, and only refer to the Commissioner in cases where there may be a difference of opinion, or where the orders of the Commissioner are required.

No.

FROM

A. P. HOWELL, ESQ.,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To

THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Home Dept.
Education.

SIMLA, *the* *November* 1868.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 2842-258, dated the 2nd September, forwarding for orders a copy of a circular issued by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. G. Campbell, on the 28th February last, whereby the control of the Educational Department over village and town schools was abolished, and placed in the hands of the District Officers.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, the measure introduced by Mr. Campbell is not an improvement over the former practice, under which the Educational Department exercised the functions of control and management over all Government and aided educational institutions, both of the higher and lower classes. Mr. Campbell's circular commences with the remark that, in the Central Provinces, "the whole executive and administrative work of education is managed by the local civil authorities." If by "civil authorities" "District Officers" are meant, the statement is hardly correct, whether as applied to the system obtaining in the Central Provinces, or to that of the Punjab, on which the educational arrangements of the Central Provinces were confessedly based. Inspection is an essential portion of the executive work of education in all Provinces, and this has been regularly and systematically conducted by the Educational Department, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State that "the actual inspection of all classes of schools should be carried on in subordination to the Director of Public Instruction."

3. Mr. Campbell's circular has further a tendency to connect the Educational Department too much with higher education, whereas one main object for which the Department was established in all Provinces, under the Despatch of 1854, was the provision of useful and practical knowledge for the great mass of the people, and there can be no doubt that in the Central Provinces the great mass of the people must be educated in village and town schools.

4. The view which the Government of India has hitherto held on this subject, may be briefly described as follows:—A District Officer, whether a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, is responsible for the state of education generally in his district, and the Educational Department is the instrument in his hand for carrying out this responsibility, just as the Police is the

instrument in his hand for carrying out his responsibility for the peace of his district. But there is this difference, that whereas the local limits of the Police Officer's jurisdiction are generally co-terminous with those of the district officer's jurisdiction, the limits of the circle of the Educational Officers are not so, but have been differently arranged. This, however, does not affect the principle of responsibility, and the Educational Officer is subordinate to the District Officer within the jurisdiction of the latter, just as the Police Officer is also subordinate to the District Officer; but in neither case is the departmental responsibility of the Educational or Police Officer to the head of their respective Departments affected. In this view, the District Officer will require the advice and assistance of the Educational Department, over which, in his district, he will exercise a general control; but it is only right that the appointment of schoolmasters, the choice of curricula of study, the prescription of forms or statistics to be kept up, should be vested in the Educational Department, under such rules as the supreme local authority, whether a Chief Commissioner or a Local Government, may lay down. The District Officer would, however, have a voice in all these matters; and if, in any district, inefficient schoolmasters were appointed, or unsuitable studies introduced, or any measures taken calculated, in his opinion, to injure the cause of education, the District Officer should represent the matter to the supreme local authority.

5. Finally, it is to be observed that Mr. Campbell's circular was issued, not because the instructions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India would not work well if properly carried out, but, as appears from the last paragraph of your Secretary's letter, because they had some times been "carried too far," and had "led to clashing." The Governor General in Council is of opinion that no adequate reasons have been given by Mr. Campbell for setting aside, in a matter of radical importance, the arrangements made by his predecessor, as described in letter No. 3123, dated 7th July 1864. Those arrangements appear to have been thoroughly good, and they were approved by the Secretary of State. If they are confined to their original scope and properly carried out, there seems no ground for apprehending any collision between the District Officers and the Educational Department.

6. I am, therefore, directed to state that so much of Mr. Campbell's circular as declares that the Educational Officers have no control over village and town schools, is disapproved by the Government of India, and to request that the system sanctioned in 1864 may be maintained.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2102.—12-11-68.—80.

From C. GRANT, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to E. C. BAYLAY, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,—No. 2812-258, dated Nagpore, the 2nd September 1868.

IN your Office Despatch No. 462, dated 19th January 1863, the sanction of the Government of India was conveyed to an educational scheme for these Provinces, modelled on that in force in the Punjab, by which the general direction of Schools of the lower class was entrusted to District Officers under the inspection, and to some extent under the control, of the Educational Department. These principles were approved by the Secretary of State in his Despatch dated 16th March 1864, received with your Office letter No 89, dated 9th May 1864; and as the Secretary of State laid particular stress upon the necessity of maintaining the connection of the Educational Department with Schools directly administered by the District Authorities, a recapitulaion of the principles on which the Chief Commissioner proposed to conduct educational administration was submitted in this Office letter No. 3123, dated 7th July 1864, extract from which is appended for facility of reference.

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2. Even as regards the lower class of Schools, therefore, it was recognised that the functions of the Educational Department should go beyond simple inspection. In practice a good deal of control has been exercised by Educational Officers over the Schools managed by the District Authorities; and though tact has generally been shown in avoiding the difficulties incidental to a system of joint management and divided authority, there have not been wanting instances of collision and disagreement.

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THE Chief Commissioner has recently had under consideration Book Circular L. of 1862, and subsequent orders which define the authority and position of the Director of Public Instruction. He finds that, at paragraph 21 of the Educational Review for the year 1862-63, the late Chief Commissioner laid down that the Director stood in respect of Schools towards the Civil Authorities in precisely the same relation as the Inspector of Prisons stands towards Magistrates in respect of jails.

2. It has appeared, however, to Mr. Campbell that there has been a tendency to lose sight of the true position which the Officers of the Educational Department must occupy in Provinces where the whole executive and administrative work of education is managed by the local Civil Authorities. He desires me, therefore, to communicate the subjoined general instructions.

3. Henceforward, as regards the lower classes of Schools which are administered by the District Officers, the Director of Public Instruction and the Circle Inspectors will confine themselves to their more proper function of inspecting and reporting upon Schools; ascertaining that the funds are well spent; of training and supplying School-masters; of keeping up a sufficient supply of School-books; and of assisting the local or superior Civil Authorities with advice and suggestions on general and special points of School management. The Officers of the Educational Department will exercise no functions of control or management over any Schools, except Normal Schools, High Schools, and Zillah Schools. But their advice and aid will readily be rendered to the Civil Officers in all matters connected with Village Schools and Town Schools.

4. The business of appointing Schools-masters to *all* Schools which have hitherto been managed by District Officers will vest henceforth in the District Officers; but they will, when necessary, ask the aid of the Educational Officers in this matter, and they will not appoint to a mastership any candidate who may not be duly certificated. Similarly, the Zillah Inspectors of Schools will be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner; but any appointment to a School-mastership, with a salary of Rupees 50 or over, will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of the Division, and such appointments shall be duly notified in the *Gazette* under the Commissioner's signature. Any appointment to a Zillah Inspectorship, or to a School-mastership, with a salary of Rupees 100 a month or over, will be reported by the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner through the Director of Public Instruction; and such appointments will be gazetted in the same manner as the appointments of Tehsildars are notified.

5. The control of the two per cent. educational cess will vest in the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner; but it will not be allowable to spend the School Cess on other than the following objects:—

I.—Village School-masters' salary.

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IV.—Female Schools.

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VI.—Contributions towards Town School establishments wherever specially sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

The income from the School Cess of any district will, as heretofore, be spent within such district. The yearly Educational Budget Estimate on account of establishments and the like, payable from the Imperial Revenue, will be submitted, as heretofore, to the Director; but the Budget Estimate of expenditure from the School Cess will be submitted to the Commissioner, and will be passed on to the Director after it shall have been finally approved by the Commissioner. If the head of the Educational Department should see any objections to the mode in which the money is spent either at this stage, or subsequently, he will call the attention of the Civil Officers to the point; and in the event of final difference of opinions, he will be

at liberty to report to the Chief Commissioner anything that he considers to be wrong in the mode of applying the funds.

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187/.

From

The Offg. Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner for Coorg.

To Secy Govt of India
Home Department
Simla

Dated *Bangalore*, 25th September

Despatched "

Received

Enclosures No. 2.

General No. 364 } 187 1/72.
No. 37

Returning to this Office
the 6th Instant
submitting for sanction a
Proposition to grant
for the establishment of
Reading Houses in
connection with the
Mohammedan Girls Schools
as recommended in para
13 of the letter.—

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Dated

Class for telegrams — Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No.

To

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading :

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams)

S. S.

MGIPC—S1—155(Genl)MFP—(M-1033)—2-5-34—50,000 Pads.

Ref. No. 364/3 of 31/3 1971/72

Comp. Chief Comm. Spec.
Bangalore, 25th Sept. 1971

To,
The Secy. Govt of India
Food & Agri.
Delhi

Sir,

Referring to my letter No 364/3 of 71 from which copy
of Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce regarding the levy of an Export Cess on Final Cess in Coorg ~~Rs. 300 per ton~~ as directed by Govt. of India vide ~~Ministry of Commerce~~ Notification No. S.O. 1260 dated 16th June 1971 issued by the Ministry of Commerce, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the particulars of Coffee exported from the Coorg District during the month of August 1971 and the amount of Export Cess payable thereon.

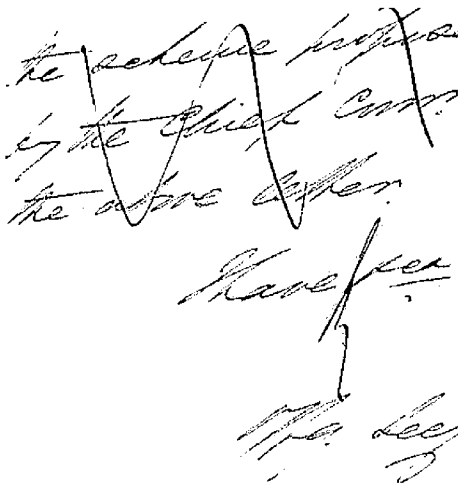
2. I have the honour to request that the amount of Export Cess payable may be remitted to the Treasury Officer, Coorg, Madikeri.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Comptroller of Coffee Exports
Bangalore

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore, Food & Agriculture Department, Bangalore for information.

Comptroller of Coffee Exports
Bangalore



1st B

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Date

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General No. 339 / Educational 3 } 1871—72.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Dated Bangalore, 6th September 1871.

From The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

To The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture & Commerce, Simla.

SIR,

Education.

Referring to the letter from the Foreign Department No. 520 G., dated 13th March 1871, forwarding copy of a Resolution in the Home Department, No. 41, dated 31st January 1871, on the subject of education in Coorg, and calling for a full report regarding the levy of an educational cess in that Province, I am directed to forward copies of the correspondence* noted in the margin, and to submit as follows for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

* From Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, No. 86, dated 4th July 1871.
From Director, Public Instruction, No. 981, dated 22nd August 1871.

2. The Resolution assumes 20,800 boys and girls as the school-going population of the Province, and that as there are 509 villages, with about 10,000 boys to be educated, 250 schools (or one to every two villages) with an average attendance of 40 pupils will be required, the estimated cost at Rs. 7 per mensem for each school being Rs. 21,000, to which must be added the charge for inspection, at present Rs. 1,200 annually.

It further contemplates the establishment of a Normal School with 50 stipends, at Rs. 5 each per mensem at an annual charge of Rs. 5,400, the total estimated expenditure for elementary education being Rs. 27,600.

For the completion of the system, a Central School with 50 scholarships at Rs. 4 each per mensem at an annual cost of Rs. 6,000, and five intermediate schools between it and the village schools at Rs. 100 each per mensem, or a total annual charge of Rs. 6,000 are further provided, the entire expenditure for the whole scheme being as shewn in the †margin, Rs. 39,600 or Rs. 40,000 as estimated in the Resolution.

	Rs.	Rs.
†Village Schools...	21,000	
Inspection ...	1,200	
Normal School with Stipends ...	5,400	
		27,600
Central School ...	6,000	
Intermediate Schools	6,000	
		12,000
Grand Total Rs.		39,600

3. Regarding the source from which this expenditure should be provided, the Resolution states that the levy of a local cess of one anna in every rupee of land revenue similar to the Bombay cess would yield Rs. 13,216 on the present land revenue demand, which amount added to the present Government grant of Rs. 13,652, would make up Rs. 26,868, or two-thirds of the total required outlay,—a sum considered ample for the commencement of the system. It is further anticipated (para 8) that the fee income and municipal receipts will doubtless be at least equal to the cess.

4. With respect to these views and proposals, I am directed to solicit attention to the report of the Revd. Mr. Richter, included in the enclosures, which explains that the data on which the Resolution has been framed has been imperfect in some important points.

1st. As regards the assumed number of the school-going population of the Province—

Mr. Richter states that, omitting the immigratory estate-laborers and other classes who do not influence educational measures, the actual population to be taken into consideration in dealing with the subject does not probably exceed 80,000, and that of this number, more than 50,000, consisting of Musalmáns and Hindús of various castes, are

poor people and indifferent to education. The school-going population of the entire community, as thus estimated at one-sixth of the whole, would number 13,333 children of both sexes, or 6,666 of each; of whom, from the poverty and domestic circumstances of the parents, scarcely * one-half of the boys, and † one-tenth of the girls may be expected at present, under the most favorable circumstances, to attend school.

* Say 3,350 boys.
† 650 girls.

This reduces the number of actual *school-attending* children to a total of 4,000 of both sexes.

2nd. As regards the number of villages and the proposed proportion of schools thereto—

Mr. Richter shews that the peculiar habits of the people, in the scattered location of their farms and dwelling houses, render it impossible to make the number of nominal villages the basis for calculating the number of schools required for the Province; but, assuming that six of the so called villages will furnish a quota of from 30 to 50 school-attending children, he is of opinion that an addition of fifty to the present ‡ number of lower class Government Schools, will amply provide for the educational wants of the people for some years to come; the indigenous schools, which are of a temporary and inefficient character, being absorbed into the new schools, and their teachers being, where practicable, made use of in the latter.

‡ Stated by both Mr. Richter and Mr. Garrett to be 28, but really only 25. The larger number appears to include the Anglo-vernacular or Town Schools.

Mr. Richter further explains with reference to the remark in para 4 of the Resolution on the comparative backwardness of the provision for primary education in Coorg, as compared with the adjoining State of Mysore, that there is some misapprehension on the point; the Hóbli (*i. e.*, Talook sub-division) school system in the latter having its exact counterpart in, or rather being an imitation of the Nád (or Talook sub-division) school system years ago established in Coorg, and that if this system be adhered to, § twenty four such schools only, one to each Nád, are required for the whole Province, which number is already in existence.

§ Coorg has 24 Náds or Hóbli's and 2 Townships.

3rd. As regards the establishment of a Normal School—

Mr. Richter observes that a Normal School has already been established, and only requires an additional teacher to make it more efficient. The present annual charge is Rs. 192, and he estimates the future cost at ¶ Rs. 1,152.

	Rs.
¶ 2 Teachers at 360 and 192 ...	552
10 Stipends at 5 each ...	600
Total Rs...	1,152

4th. As regards the Central School and the five Anglo-vernacular or Middle Class Schools—

Mr. Richter remarks that the establishment of the Central School, on its present footing, costs Rs. 6,704 annually, and that three of the five Anglo-vernacular Schools have been already opened at an annual charge of Rs. 360 for each.

He adds that the Girls' and Boys' Boarding-houses, which are attached to the Central School at Mercara and are now ready for occupation, require a provision of Rs. 3,870 annually as shewn in the margin.

	Rs.
Girls'-house including 30 stipends at 3 each ...	1,770
Boys'-house including 50 stipends at 2 each ...	2,100
Total Rs...	3,870

5. The modified scheme thus submitted by Mr. Richter would involve the following expenditure, certain items omitted by him being added in italics.

I.—Elementary Schools.

			Rs.		
1.	50 Masters at an average of Rs. 10 per mensem for proposed new Schools		6,000		
2.	*Charges of the existing* 25 *Nád Schools* (*omitted by Mr. Richter*)		3,120		
				9,120	
3.	Inspection allowances as at present, Inspector		1,200		
4.	Native Deputy Inspector		600		
				1,800	
5.	Writer at Rs. 144, Stationery Rs. 75		219		
6.	Annual repairs of 50 new schools at Rs. 10 each	500			
7.	*Do of* 25 *existing do at do* (*omitted*)	250			
			750		
8.	School furniture for 22 new schools at Rs. 30 each	660			
9.	*Do for* 28 *do* (*omitted*)	840			
			1,500		
				2,469	
					13,389

II.—Normal School.

10.	Two Masters, 1 at Rs. 360, 1 at Rs. 192		552	
11.	Ten Stipends at Rs. 5 each per mensem		600	
				1,152

III.—Anglo-vernacular Schools.

12.	Five Schools at Rs. 30 each per mensem		2,100	
13.	Cost of one new school house annually		1,500	
				3,600

IV.—Central School.

14.	Principal's salary at Rs. 300 per mensem	3,600		
15.	Four Assistant Masters, English Department, at Rs. 80, 40, 30, and 20 each per mensem	2,040		
16.	Two do Kanarese and Hindustáni at Rs. 16 each per mensem	384		
			6,024	
17.	Servants	180		
18.	Annual grant for repair of school building	300		
19.	Library and philosophical apparatus	200		
			680	
				6,704

V.—Boarding-Houses.

20.	For Girls.—Matron Rs. 10, Teachers Rs. 20, per mensem .	360		
21.	Servants at Rs. 15 per mensem . ..	180		
22.	Kitchen utensils	100		
23.	Repairs	50		
24.	30 Stipends for girls at Rs. 3 each per mensem	1,080		
			1,770	
25.	For Boys.—Overseer at Rs. 20 per mensem	240		
26.	5 Cooks, at Rs. 6 each do	360		
27.	Kitchen utensils	200		
28.	Repairs	100		
29.	50 Stipends for boys at Rs. 2 each per mensem ..	1,200		
			2,190	
				3,870
30.	VI.—Contingencies		... ..	500
		Grand Total Rupees. ..	.. ..	29,215

The total amount is Rs. 4,210 in excess of that shewn in Mr. Richter's letter, which is due to the insertion of the items omitted by him. It should be noted that the charge of Rs. 1,500 under the head of furniture for the new primary schools would only be

incurred on their establishment, and that the same sum under the head of Anglo-vernacular Schools for the cost of building a new school annually, would not be a permanent charge. Omitting these two items from the account, the actual current charges of the scheme would be reduced to Rs. 26,215.

With regard to the entry of a provision for the boarding houses in this scheme, and the grounds on which their immediate utilization is earnestly urged by the Reverend Mr. Richter, I am directed to solicit attention to para 16 of his letter.

6. The Director of Public Instruction, in *reporting on this scheme, suggests certain modifications in it as follows. He proposes—

*Vide his No. 981, dated 22nd August 1871.

† 1st. That the number of *new* Nád Schools shall be fixed at 56, but considers that Rs. 7 each per mensem will suffice for the pay of the masters.

2nd. That a second Native Deputy Inspector shall be entertained at Rs. 600 per annum.

3rd. That the teaching staff of the Normal School shall be increased to Rs. 1,032 annually, with 30 stipends at Rs. 5 each per mensem.

4th. That the Central School and five Anglo-vernacular Schools remain as at present. The total charge of this modified scheme, as entered in para 12 of the Director's letter, is put down at Rs. 23,380, the provision for the boarding houses being excluded from it, and certain other alterations being made which are shewn in the comparative statement appended to this report.

7. The Chief Commissioner has given the subject of these reports his best consideration, with reference to the views and instructions set forth in the Resolution under acknowledgment, and is of opinion that the Revd. Mr. Richter's ‡ estimate of the number of the school-attending population of Coorg, for whose education provision should be made, may be accepted as accurate, and that the measures adopted with this object should be based on the requirements for this number only for the present.

‡*Viz.*, Boys 3,350
Girls 650
Total...4,000

8. As regards elementary education, the Chief Commissioner recommends that three primary schools in each § Nád or Hóbli, and one in each township or 74 altogether shall be fixed as the maximum number of this class, to be gradually worked up to as their establishment is found practicable. This, when carried out, will give three times as many elementary schools in proportion for Coorg, as has been provided for Mysore under the Hóbli School system, and Colonel Meade feels confident that it will amply meet all the real requirements of the Province for many years to come. The adoption of this measure will necessarily be attended by the absorption of the worthless indigenous schools, whose teachers, where fit for such employment, will be provided for in the new schools, as they qualify therefor. With respect to the cost of these schools, Mr. Richter considers an average of Rs. 10 per mensem (or 120 per annum) requisite for the pay of the masters, the salaries of the masters of the existing Nád Schools ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 monthly; while Mr. Garrett is of opinion that the rate of Rs. 7 per mensem should suffice for the next five years. The Chief Commissioner considers that the latter rate should be adopted as that authorized in the scheme. Considerations of climate and of the superior importance of certain individual schools may be deemed to call for an increase to the pay of the masters, but each such case can be dealt with as it is brought forward on its own merits.

9. With regard to the Normal School, the present school of this class has no

† NOTE.—As already stated, Mr. Garrett notes the number of existing Nád Schools at 28, but there are only 25.

§ There are 19 Náds, 5 Hóblis, & 2 Townships in Coorg.

pretension to being fitted to train the masters in the manner contemplated in para 5 of the Resolution. It has but one master, who receives only the modest salary of Rs. 16 per mensem, and the degree of good it has already effected, has been chiefly due to the fact of its operations having been carried on under Mr. Richter's direct supervision.

An establishment of four masters at an annual cost of Rs. 2,400, and 50 stipends at Rs. 5 each per mensem or Rs. 3,000 per annum, are proposed as the scale for this school in the Resolution. Mr. Richter considers that two teachers at Rs. 552 and 10 stipends at Rs. 600 annually will suffice. Mr. Garrett proposes an annual charge of Rs. 1,032 for the teachers and 1,800 for stipends (30 at Rs. 5 each).

Looking to the fact that it is proposed to reduce the number of elementary schools to less than one-third of that contemplated in the Resolution, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the establishment laid down therein for the Normal School will not be required, and that it should be reduced in some degree proportionately to the diminution in the work it will have to perform. The sum proposed by Mr. Richter for the masters' salaries appears, however, to the Chief Commissioner to be quite inadequate to secure the services of the class of men required to train and prepare the pupils for their important duties, unless he himself continues to exercise a personal supervision over the school, which cannot be expected, and which would be hardly compatible with the claims of his own more immediate charge; and Colonel Meade recommends that Rs. 100 per mensem or 1,200 per annum be fixed as the allowance for this school—to cover all charges for masters and establishment with 20 stipends at Rs. 5 each per mensem. The total* cost of the school on this scale will be Rs. 2,400 annually; but, as it ought to complete its work within a period of five years, and may then be broken up, the charge will not, it is hoped, be deemed excessive, considering the object of its establishment.

	Rs.
*Allowance for Masters, &c.	1,200
20 Stipends at Rs. 5 each per mensem	1,200
Total...	2,400

10. With regard to the five Anglo-vernacular or middle class schools, Mr Garrett and Mr. Richter propose that these schools shall remain as at present, and the Chief Commissioner is disposed to think that the time has not yet arrived for making any such change in them as that contemplated in the Resolution with the object of increasing their efficiency, and that it will be desirable to see something more of their working under their present arrangements, before taking steps in this direction. Of the five schools, only three have as yet been opened, and Colonel Meade recommends that their completion on the present scale of establishment (Rs. 360 each per annum) be sanctioned, with the understood intention of ultimately raising their establishment of masters, &c., to Rs. 1,200 per annum, if they fulfil the purpose expected of them, which scale will accordingly be adopted as that which they are to be worked up to under the scheme.

11. As regards the Central School, Mr. Garrett and Mr. Richter recommend that no change shall be made in its present arrangements. The Resolution contemplates a Central School, the cost of which, exclusive of scholarships, shall not exceed Rs. 3,600 annually; but the pay of the Principal alone now amounts to that sum, while the salaries of the six assistant masters (4 English and 2 vernacular) aggregate Rs. 2,424, and the charge for servants, repairs of buildings, the school library, &c., make up Rs. 680-0-0 more.

The Chief Commissioner thinks that it would be hardly possible to maintain a school such as the Central School at Mercara, for a lesser sum than Rs. 500 per mensem for the salaries of the Principal and other masters, and he concurs therefore with the Director of Public Instruction, that it is not desirable to make any change at present in the establishment of this school. The proposed addition of a moderate number of scholarships to the school has, however, his entire concurrence; but it may be necessary to consider this part of the scheme in connection with the proposed grant of a fixed number of stipends for the boys and girls who may be sent from other parts of the Province to occupy the boarding houses attached to the schools, as the stipends and scholarships, if sanctioned to the full extent proposed, will, it is feared, be found to involve too heavy

an expenditure. Referring to the remark in the concluding part of para 6 of the Resolution regarding the class of boys to whom admission to the Central School should be open, I am directed to solicit attention to para 15 of Mr. Richter's letter, and to state that, in the present stage of education in Coorg, the system of admission prescribed in the Resolution cannot yet be adopted, though it shall be carefully worked up to, as the results of the educational arrangements in force permit of such being done.

12. The question of the boarding houses should, it appears to the Chief Commissioner, be considered in connection with the Central School, to which they have been intended to form an important adjunct, though this is apparently not contemplated in the observations in para 11 of the Resolution. In para 16 of his letter, Mr. Richter refers to the intentions with which the scheme of constructing these houses was originally proposed and approved by Government, and states that now that they are built and ready for occupation, the headmen earnestly solicit the sanction of Government to the arrangements requisite with that object. These, as has been already shewn, involve an outlay for the boarding houses for both sexes of Rs. 3,870 annually, of which Rs. 2,280 is for stipends alone. Looking at the expectations that have been encouraged in connection with these boarding houses, under the circumstances stated by Mr. Richter, the Chief Commissioner deems it his duty to recommend that, now that they are completed, they shall be utilized for the purpose for which they have been built, and a separate report will be submitted with that object.

As the children admitted to these houses are intended to be educated at the Central School, it will be necessary when the system referred to in the concluding part of the preceding para is brought into operation, to provide that admission to the boarding houses shall be subject to certain qualifications, and that it will be regulated by competitive examinations among the students attending the lower educational institutions, or by selection amongst those who have qualified for the Central School curriculum and are prepared to pay such fee as may be fixed for the education it affords. For the present the Chief Commissioner submits that the only restriction that should be placed on the admission to the boarding houses of children of both sexes up to the limit proposed by Mr. Richter, is that the stipend in the case of well-to-do parents should be provided by them, and that they will only be paid by Government in the case of children, whose parents are certified by the Superintendent after due enquiry, to be unable to provide the amount themselves. With regard to the amount of the proposed scholarships and stipends, para 6 of the Resolution proposes 50 scholarships at Rs. 4 per mensem or Rs. 2,400 annually. Mr. Richter's scheme for the boarding houses includes 30 stipends for girls at 3 Rs. per mensem and 50 stipends for boys at Rs. 2 per mensem, or Rs. 2,280 altogether.

The Chief Commissioner after fully considering this question ventures to recommend that the amount proposed in the Resolution for 50 Central School scholarships, shall be that fixed for scholarships unconnected with the boarding houses and also for the stipends attached to the latter, in the several proportions noted in the margin; this arrangement being subject to revision hereafter, should such appear to be advisable.

	Rs.
15 C. S. Scholarships at 4 Rs.	720
Boarding Houses.	
20 Stipends, Girls, at 3 Rs.	720
40 Do Boys, at 2 Rs.	960
Total...	2,400

13. The current outlay that would be incurred by the adoption of the proposals submitted in the preceding paras, is shewn in the following table:—

J. Elementary Education, no. 74, Lower Class Schools.

		Rs	
*25	Masters of the existing schools at present rate	3,120	
49	Do of new do at Rs. 7 each	4,116	
	Writer Rs. 144, Stationery 75 per annum.	219	
	Inspection,—Inspector Rs. 1,200,—2 Deputy Inspectors at Rs. 600.	2,400	
			9,855

* Note.—The charge for the existing 25 schools is on the average Rs. 12 per mensem for each, and enquiries shall be made as to the possibility of reducing it.

II. Normal School.

	Rs.	Rs.
Masters and all charges	1,200	
20 Stipends at 5 Rs. each per mensem	1,200	
		2,400

III. Anglo-vernacular.

(Middle Class) Schools—five schools at Rs. 100 each per mensem	6,000

IV. Central School.

Principal and 6 Assistant Masters	6,024	
Servants, Repairs and Library	680	
15 Scholarships at Rs. 4 each per mensem	720	
		7,424

V. Boarding Houses.

Girls' Establishment, &c., as proposed by Mr. Richter ..	690		
20 Stipends at Rs. 3 each per mensem	720		
		1,410	3,270
Boys' Establishment as proposed by Mr. Richter ..	900		
40 Stipends at Rs. 2 each per mensem	960		
		1,860	

VI. Contingencies.	500
Grand Total Rs...	29,449

This amount does not include the cost of building and repairing school buildings, excepting the Central School and boarding houses, or of providing furniture for the equipment of the new schools.

14. The Coorg Educational Budget grant for the current year being Rs. 15,515, a further sum of Rs. 14,000 would be required to make up the full outlay shewn in the preceding para; but upwards of Rs. 8,000 of this amount being required, (1) for the establishment of the 49 new lower class schools, and (2) for raising the standard of the Anglo-vernacular or middle class schools; the former of which can only be carried out gradually, while the latter will remain in abeyance for the present, if the course advocated in this report with regard to the class of schools in question is approved, a sum of from Rs. 6 to 8,000 in excess of the present grant during the next two years would probably suffice to work the scheme, in other respects, out as proposed.

15. With regard to the views set forth in the Resolution, as to the source from which the additional expenditure should be provided, I am directed to solicit attention to *the letter from the Superintendent of Coorg on the subject of the best mode of raising an educational cess in Coorg, and to the observations on the same subject in paras 17 and 18 of Mr. Richter's letter to which it gives cover.

*No. 86, dated 4th July 1871, appended.

16. The Resolution proposes the levy of a local cess for the purpose, of one anna on every rupee of land revenue, similar to the Bombay cess; but the latter cess, which has been adopted in Mysore in connection with the new land settlement in progress, is not, if the Chief Commissioner rightly understands the reference to it, raised solely for educational purposes, but also for local objects and improvements generally, and but a portion of its proceeds is assigned to education. In Mysore, the portion of the local cess allotted to education is only equal to a rate of one per cent on the land revenue of the Province, the remainder of the local fund cess amounting to 5¼ per cent on the land revenue being allotted to local public works and other useful objects.

17. The question of raising a local fund cess in Coorg for local public works was lately under consideration, and after full enquiry the Chief Commissioner came to the conclusion that it was not advisable to attempt its imposition at present. If a local fund cess were levied at the rate proposed, it would, it seems to Colonel Meade, be necessary to regard it as a cess raised for general local purposes as well as education, and to allot to the latter only a portion of the proceeds, as is now done in Mysore. But for the reasons which have already led him to the conclusion that the circumstances of the District are not favorable to the levy at present of such a local fund cess based on the land revenue, he is unable to recommend its adoption for the purposes of education alone.

18. From the correspondence previously submitted to Government with the letters of this office noted in the *margin, and from the enclosures, it will be seen that the headmen of Coorg advocate the levy of a special "Plough Tax" for educational purposes, and that the Superintendent recommends the adoption of this measure for the present in preference to the levy of a local fund cess based on the land revenue, the time for considering which has not in his opinion yet arrived.

* Nos. 583—76, dated 21st November 1870, and 747—99 of 6th February 1871.

The proposals now made by him in this matter provide for the levy of the rates per plough shewn in the margin on the classes of land specified, being one anna per plough in advance of those proposed previously, and the total amount estimated to be thereby raised is put down at Rs. 5,221 annually, or 2½ times that which would be allotted to education from the local fund cess under the Mysore system, if it were introduced into Coorg.

	As.	
Jamma lands	ploughs, 4	per plough.
Sâgu lands	„ 3	„
Dry lands	„ 3	„

19. The Chief Commissioner has no predilection in favor of a plough tax. On the contrary, he regards it as a barbarous and inefficient mode of raising revenue as a local fund for this or any other purpose, and on his recommendation the tax of this nature, which for many years past had been levied in Mysore for local roads and works, has recently been abolished. But in the present case, this mode of raising funds for education in Coorg, has been proposed by the headmen of the country themselves as that best suited for the purpose, the tax being a familiar one to the people; and the opinion of those best acquainted with the feelings of the latter on this subject, being strongly in favor of its adoption in preference to the more efficient and civilized method desired in the Resolution, Colonel Meade submits, that it is far better to carry the headmen and people with us in this matter, and to let the tax be raised in the manner proposed by them; and he accordingly recommends that the measure be carried out, as set forth in para 2 of Major Thomson's letter.

20. The Superintendent's suggestion in para 3 of his letter, "that the income tax, "on being relinquished by Government, should be retained as an educational cess on non-"agriculturists," appears to have been made without due consideration, as such a measure would be of course impracticable.

21. The amount that will be realized from the "plough" assessment, if sanctioned, being only estimated to yield Rs. 5,200 annually, will not be sufficient to carry out fully even the portions of the scheme contemplated at the end of para 14 of this letter; but if applied entirely to meet the charges of the existing elementary schools and to their gradual extension as may be practicable and desirable, the amount now allotted to that head would be available for the required purposes of the Normal School and the boarding houses, both of which should, it seems to the Chief Commissioner, be turned to a proper account at as early a date as possible, though this can hardly now be done until the commencement of 1872—73.

22. On a full consideration of all the circumstances submitted in this letter, the Chief Commissioner recommends that, while the scheme detailed in para 13 shall for the present be adopted as that up to which the educational arrangements of the Province shall ultimately be gradually worked, the annual Budget estimate shall be framed on

the amount of the imperial grant supplemented by that realized by the plough assessment, the whole of the latter being assigned to the elementary schools; and the re-organization of the Normal School and the utilization of the boarding houses being the first points in the scheme to which any available funds from the former should be applied. Colonel Meade fears that without further moderate aid from Government, these two latter measures can hardly be suitably effected, and he ventures to express a hope that such will not be withheld, if it is shewn to be really requisite to the success of the boarding houses' project.

23. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner begs to state that the points enjoined in paras 10 and 11 of the Resolution shall receive every attention in working out the scheme, should it be sanctioned; at the same time he would remark that the opinion expressed by Mr. Richter in para 5 of his letter—and of all concerned in this question he is the person best fitted to form an opinion on the subject—shews clearly that the feeling of the Coorgs generally is not now so ardent in the matter of education as it probably was formerly, and that too great a reliance on their readiness to exert themselves, and to make personal sacrifices for its furtherance, would in all likelihood end in disappointment. Under such circumstances, anything like a considerable expansion of the existing educational arrangements within a limited period, would, Colonel Meade ventures to think, be a mistake, as it would probably lead to no results but useless expenditure; and he would therefore urge that the extension even of the elementary schools shall only be carried out as the necessity therefor in the case of each new school is clearly established. The efficient organization of the Normal School and boarding houses, and the progress of the existing schools of all classes should, in the meantine, be energetically pushed on and furthered, as may be found practicable.

The levy of the schooling fees from pupils attending the schools in Coorg is a difficult question to deal with in the present stage of education in the Province; but the Chief Commissioner considers that the measure should certainly form part of the education scheme, so far as the Central and Intermediate Schools are concerned, though it should not be put strictly in force at present. The imposition of fees in the elementary schools could not be adopted as yet in any form without serious injury to the usefulness and progress of these schools.

The delay in the submission of this report, which the Chief Commissioner much regrets, has been caused by the necessity of references to the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Richter's report having been forwarded direct through the Superintendent of Coorg.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

From Major H. G. Thomson, *Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore,—No.* 86, *dated 4th July* 1871.

In reply to your letter dated 4th April 1871, No. 1—1, forwarding copy of a letter to the address of the Chief Commissioner from the officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, (General), dated 13th March 1871, No. 520 G., covering copy of a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Educational), dated 31st January 1871, No. 41, on the subject of education in Coorg, and calling for report regarding an educational cess being levied in the Province, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter, dated 15th June 1871, No. 246, from the Revd. G. Richter, embodying the views of the headmen with reference to the scheme of education and the means of supplying funds.

2. The plough tax seems to be the form in which taxation would be most acceptable to the agricultural part of the population, and from this source, according to the following calculations, Rs. 5,000 might be obtained.

				Rs.	A.	P.
9,821	Jamma ploughs	at 4 annas		2,455	4	0
9,285	Ságu do	at 3	„	1,740	15	0
5,467	Dry land do	at 3	„	1,025	1	0
			Total Rs.	5,221	4	0

The rates proposed in my letter dated 14th January 1871, No. 273, were one anna lower for each class.

3. As the inhabitants of the towns and pétés derive as much advantage from education as the agriculturists, I would suggest that on the income tax being relinquished by Government, it should be retained as an educational cess on non-agriculturists. In this way Rs. 1,000 might be raised, which added to the contributions of the agriculturists, the total cess would be about Rs. 6,000 per annum to begin with.

4. Adverting to para 2 of your letter, a percentage on the land revenue would be the most equitable mode of raising funds for general local purposes; but it would, I think, be advisable to defer the consideration of the matter for the present.

From Revd. G. Richter, *Principal, Central School, To the Superintendent of Coorg, No.* 246, *dated Mercara,* 15*th June* 1871.

Having consulted the Coorg headmen now present in Mercara, on the subject of the proposed educational cess, as requested in your letter of the 13th April, I have the honor to submit for your information the following statement:—

1. I communicated in full the correspondence marginally noted, to the assembled headmen, and having freely discussed the matter with them and having circulated the proceedings of the meeting amongst the principal officials for further suggestions, the result together with my own observations are embodied in these paragraphs, and I beg to apologize for the occasioned delay.

1. General No. 1. / Educl. „ 1. } 1871—72. Coorg Chief Commissioner's Office, to the Superintendent of Coorg.
2. No. 520. From C. E. R. Girdlestone, Esq., officiating Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner.
3. No. 41. Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, 31st January 1871.
4. No. 22. Coorg Superintendent's Office, 13th April 1871, to the Principal, Central School.

2. The meeting expressed their gratification at Government having delineated in the "Resolution" a more comprehensive scheme of education for Coorg, which, though slightly differing in detail, coincides in principle and in the most essential features with the one now in operation which has been adopted to the real wants and wishes of the country. The points of difference are apparently owing to some misconceptions, based upon imperfect data; but on being furnished with more correct information, the proffered suggestions in modifying the scheme may perhaps be admitted and deemed justified.

3. The Province of Coorg contains, after the separation of the two talooks, Puttur and Amra-Sulya in 1834, only 1,585 square miles, and is chiefly inhabited by an agricultural population, of which the Coorgs take the foremost rank. The census in 1834 is said to have shewn a total population of 65,437 souls, which increased up to the present year to about 1,15,000; but the former number is perhaps less reliable than the latter, the Coorgs being in 1834 neither in a position nor mood of returning a correct census; the assumed ratio of increase in the population would therefore hardly afford a safe guide for future calculations. On the assumption of the British Government the barriers of Coorg were thrown open, and a considerable number of emigrants from Mysore, Canara, and Malabar then settled in the country; the increase in the population of late years is chiefly owing to the vast number of migratory estate-laborers, who, however, like the numerous jungle-tribes, the Kurubás, Yeravás, Holiyás, Kudiyás and others, do not influence educational measures.

4. The actual population to be taken into account in the proposed educational scheme does probably not exceed 80,000. Of these, there are about 1,600 Christians, 6,000 Musalmáns, 25,000 Coorgs, and the rest Hindús of various castes, but mostly, like the Musalmáns, poor people, and indifferent to education.

If one-sixth of these 80,000 souls represents the school-going population, there are 13,333 children, or half this number for each sex. On account of the poverty of many of the parents, however, and the domestic demands on the children, scarcely one half of the boys and hardly one-tenth of the girls or altogether 3,000 boys and 600 girls of the whole population may, at least for the present and under the most favorable circumstances, be considered as likely to attend school.

5. The remark in the "Resolution," that the population of Coorg is now fully alive to the advantages of education and willing and eager to obtain it, appears, if generally applied, far too favorable. Even amongst the Coorgs, who are certainly foremost in the educational movement, established Government Schools had in several places to be closed for want of interest and support; but in North-Coorg, amongst the Vokkaligars and Gowdas, every school, originally there opened at the request of the people, had to be transferred to some other locality, where a *sustained* interest in education had been awakened. In some instances, however, it seems to be more the disinclination of the petty officials to be troubled with the supervision of these schools, than the apathy of the people, that brought about the change: but it is doubtful, whether at the present stage of civilization in Coorg much practical aid of a *permanent* character for the spread of elementary education may be obtained from local committees; and it would seem, that what is to be done has almost entirely to be accomplished departmentally with the co-operation of the headmen and the local authorities, who should be stimulated to greater exertions.

6. The mode of life of the majority of the people, and their scattered distribution over the soil, do not admit of taking the number of villages in Coorg, 503, as a basis for calculating the requisite number of schools. In "Coorg Proper," *i. e.*, in Mercara, Padinálknád, Yedenálknád, and Kiggatnád Talooks, a village is a mere nominal term, and in North Coorg in many instances it means but a few collective huts. On an average six villages may be reckoned for one school, attended by 30 to 50 children. If therefore fifty more schools are gradually added to the present number of twenty-eight, the wants of the people for elementary education will be amply supplied for some years to come, without, however, giving up the hope of further achievements. The few

indigenous schools which are mostly of a temporary and generally of an unsatisfactory character will be absorbed, and the teachers, whenever practicable, made use of as hitherto.

7. If the educational progress of the Province of Coorg be compared with that of the neighbouring Native State of Mysore, I may perhaps be permitted to observe, that systematic education in Coorg has been promoted by Government only during the last ten years; yet the percentage of pupils to the entire population in Coorg, compares favorably with that of Mysore. With regard to the "Hóbli Schools" in Mysore, which are recommended as an example for Coorg, it has been observed by the Director of Public Instruction, that the former are but an imitation of the "Nád School System," years before established in Coorg. If, however, the present hóbli school system, had to be strictly followed in Coorg, there would altogether 24 schools only be required, according to number of "Hóblis" or "Nádś", into which the six talooks of Coorg are divided.

8. Assuming then fifty schools as required for the next few years, the cost according to the present rate in Coorg of Rs. 7 to 12, or an average of Rs. 10 per mensem,

	Rs.
Would be	6,000
Inspection allowance at the present rate	1,200
That of a Coorg Deputy Inspector	600
Writer and stationery 144 + 75	219
Annual repairs for 50 schools at Rs. 10	500
School furniture for 22 new schools at Rs. 30	660
Total Rs.....	9,179

9. A Normal School is already in existence, and requires but an additional teacher to render it more effective. The expenditure would stand thus:—

	Rs.	
One Teacher on a salary of Rs. 16 per mensem	192	per annum
Do. do. 30	360	„
Ten Pupil Teachers on a stipend of Rs. 5	600	„
Total Rs.....	1,152	

10 The five Anglo-vernacular Schools at Fraserpété, Vírájpété, Kiggatnád, Padinálknád, and Kodlipété, four of which are already sanctioned and three opened at a monthly outlay of Rs. 30 each, will require—

	Rs.
An Expenditure of	2,100
One new school house per annum	1,500
Total.....	3,600

11. The Central School establishment on its present footing costs—

			Rs.
Principal's salary at Rs. 300 per mensem		... ...	3,600
1st Assistant	80 „	... ...	960
2nd „	40 „	... ...	480
3rd „	30 „	... ...	360
4th „	20 „	... ...	240
5th or Kanarese	16 „	... ...	192
6th or Hindustáni	16 „	... ...	192
Servants	..	... ...	180
Grant for building repairs	...	.. ..	300
Library, and philosophical apparatus		... ...	200
Total Rs.....			6,704

12. The cost of the Girls' Boarding School is thus calculated—

	Rs.
For Matron Rs. 10 and Teachers Rs. 20 per mensem	360
Three servants at Rs. 5 ... "	180
One outlay for kitchen utensils...	100
Stipend for 30 girls at Rs. 3	1,080
Repairs	50
Total.....	1,770

13. The details of the expenditure for the Boys' Boarding house are these:—

	Rs.
One Overseer at Rs. 20 per mensem and five cooks at Rs. 6	600
One for kitchen utensils	200
50 stipends at Rs. 2	1,200
Repairs	100
Total Rs.....	2,100

14. Thus the proposed educational scheme for Coorg, modified after careful consideration of the real wants of the country, would comprise the following establishments and expenditure:—

	Rs.
Fifty elementary schools with inspection and building repair charges	9,179
One Normal School	1,152
Five Anglo-vernacular schools and cost of new School-house	3,600
One Central School	6,704
One Girls' Boarding school	1,770
One Boys' Boarding-house	2,100
Contingencies	500
Total Rs.....	25,005

The Government grant sanctioned in the Coorg Educational Budget for 1871—72, amounts to Rs. 15,767, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,238, to be raised in Coorg, to carry out the provisions stated in the above scheme; but as the scheme in its entirety is only prospective, probably one half of this sum may be required during the next two years.

15. As suggested in the "Resolution," the Central School is aiming at an exclusion from its curriculum all the lower classes; but this object can only be fully accomplished after the Anglo-vernacular Schools have been long enough in operation, to send annually a contingent of duly qualified pupils. As long as the Central School affords sufficient accommodation for the lower classes, the establishment of a separate Anglo-vernacular School at Mercara may be deferred; but may eventually become necessary.

16. With regard to the boarding houses which are ready for occupation, the Coorg headmen are earnestly soliciting the Government sanction of the proposed arrangement, since it affects a scheme which, as set forth in their original petition to Government in 1862, is essential to the success of education in Coorg, and which, when first proposed, was warmly recommended by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bowring, and approved of by the then Governor General, and for the carrying out of which scheme the Coorg people made considerable efforts, subscribing and paying upwards of Rs. 9,000 towards the erection of the buildings. It is not for the higher classes only, that these institutions have been designed, but for making the higher education at the Central School accessible to the more intelligent boys and girls of every school in the country, and especially of the five Anglo-vernacular Schools. Mercara, though the principal town, contains but a few Coorg houses, belonging to officials; the friendless children from the District Schools require, therefore, a central home under Coorg management and the guardianship of the Principal, where their parents may leave them with confidence. Besides, the Boys' Boarding house is also to be the home of the pupil teachers. If, therefore, the stipends

and scholarships, proposed in the "Resolution," be devoted towards the maintenance of the boarding houses, the purpose intended with these liberal provisions of attracting to the Central School and instructing there the more hopeful youth of Coorg, will be most effectually secured to the great satisfaction of the people.

17. Regarding the question, how the cess should be levied, the opinions of the headmen were divided. Some maintained, that a plough-tax, as formerly proposed, would be the most advisable scheme, education was chiefly for the benefit of the ryots, and they should be made to pay for it; this tax reached also those who possessed rent-free, jahagir and vúmbli lands; though there were many very poor ryots, yet on the whole, the well-to-do people were chiefly amongst the agricultural class. They urged against those who advocated a "Local Cess," that the estimate stated in the "Resolution" and deduced from the total land revenue, as it stood in 1869—70, *viz.*, Rs. 2,11,469, would prove unreliable, and the levying of the cess on this revenue would cause much opposition, especially on the part of the coffee planters, who, after protesting against the burden of the present land assessment, would certainly oppose its further augmentation; the imposition of the tax on the European portion of the planters, who are not benefitted by the educational scheme would cause disputes, and the cess, which for the sake of its objects requires a speedy settlement, would be delayed to the great inconvenience and hindrance of the projected educational plans. The plough-tax, they said, was familiar to the ryots, and could be easily raised without much loss of time. Its proceeds could at once be supplied to the extension of the Normal School, the opening of the boarding-houses and the establishment of new elementary schools. In order to reach also non-agriculturists with a tax commensurate with the plough-tax, an impost on their income may perhaps be suggested.

18. The calculation of the different taxes at various rates, as proposed by the headmen, shews the following results:—

(a.) The plough-tax of 24,573 ploughs at three annas per plough produces Rs. 4,607—7—0; if, at a later period, raised to annas four, it would yield Rs. 6,143-4-0. An adequate income tax on non-agriculturists including planters may perhaps produce Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000, and together with the plough-tax at three annas per plough over Rs. 6,000.

(b.) The land-tax exclusive of coffee holdings at six pies in the rupee on a total of Rs. 1,54,994 would yield Rs. 4,843—9—0, to which the same income-tax might be added.

(c.) The land-tax including coffee holdings and at the rate of one pie in the rupee on ságu and jodi-tenure, two pies on jamma, jahagír and vúmbli tenure, and one anna in the rupee on coffee assessment, would yield according to the following specification Rs. 5,954—13—3.

						Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue on	Ságu tenure, Rs.	83,061	6	5	yields	432	9	9
"	Jódi	6,295	4	3	"	32	12	7
"	Jahag'r	9,789	6	10	"	101	15	6
"	Vúmbli	6,742	11	9	"	70	3	8
"	Jamma	49,105	11	0	"	511	8	3
	Total.....	1,54,994	8	3		1,149	1	9
Native Plantations.		28,031	acres			1,751	15	0
European. do		48,860	do			3,053	12	6
					Total Rs.	5,954	13	3

From J. GARRETT, ESQ., *Director of Public Instruction in Coorg. To* CAPTAIN T. CLARKE *Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—No.* 981, *dated* 22*nd August* 1871.

1. With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, a report of my views as to the further educational measures to be adopted in Coorg.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Govt. of India, No. 589—76 of the 21st Nov. 1870.
Do do No. 747—99 of the 6th Feb. 1871.
From the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 520 G, of the 13th March 1871.
From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the Superintendent of Coorg, No. 1 of the 4th April 1871.
From the Superintendent of Coorg, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 86 of the 4th July 1871.

2. The "Resolution" which accompanies the extract from the Proceedings of Government of India in the Home Department No. 41, dated 31st January 1871, sketches a more comprehensive scheme of education for Coorg; but which will be found on examination to be essentially the same as that now in operation. The Normal School to which the "Resolution" justly attaches so much importance, has been opened in Mercara since the report for 1869—70 was published. It is on a smaller scale than that contemplated in the Resolution, but admits of immediate enlargement as to its scope and objects. The principle recommended in the Resolution of utilizing to the utmost the school-masters of the indigenous schools, has been steadily acted on throughout. Many masters of this class were trained by Mr. Richter in Mercara before the Normal School was opened.

3. It is stated in the Resolution that years will be required for the full development of the enlarged scheme of education for Coorg there sketched; I would therefore respectfully suggest the following modification of the scheme, or rather such an extension of existing operations as would gradually but certainly work up to the comprehensive plan contained in the Resolution of Government.

4. In reckoning the population at 115,000, it should not be forgotten that of this number many are immigrants from Mysore, Canara, and Malabar—migratory estate-laborers, who, like the numerous jungle tribes, do not influence educational measures.

5. According to Mr. Richter, who has given great attention to the subject, the actual population to be taken into account in any scheme for the further extension of education probably does not exceed 80,000; of these there are about 1,600 Christians, 6,000 Musalmáns, 25,000 Coorgs, and the rest Hindús of various castes; but mostly poor people and indifferent to education. If one-sixth of these 80,000 souls represents the school-going population, there are 13,333 children, or half this number for each sex. But on account of the poverty of many of the parents, and the domestic demands on the children, scarcely one half of the boys, and about one-tenth of the girls, or altogether 3,000 boys and 600 girls of the whole population may, *at least for the present*, be considered as likely to attend school.

6. Mr. Richter who has had excellent opportunities in the last ten years, of ascertaining the views and feelings of the people as to education, is of opinion that great apathy still prevails; and that what has yet to be done for the spread of elementary education in Coorg, will have to be almost entirely accomplished departmentally, with the co-operation of the headmen, and the local authorities, who should be stimulated to greater exertions.

7. The number of villages or hamlets is set down as 508, but this statement does not enable us to calculate the number of schools required. The fact is that in Coorg Proper a village is a mere nominal term. The people are scattered over the soil, and there are seldom more than a few houses or huts found together. On an average six of the so-called villages, or rather hamlets, might be reckoned as equal to one village; and if one school were provided for every six hamlets, 84 schools would be required for the whole Province. From 35 to 50 children might be reckoned for each school; and an average of 42 for each would give a total of 3,528 scholars; nearly the number already estimated as likely to attend school, in the present state of the people.

8. There are already 28 such schools in operation, or one-third of the required number. If therefore 56 more schools are gradually established, the wants of the people in regard to elementary education will be tolerably well supplied, for some years to come. The few indigenous schools, which are mostly of a temporary and unsatisfactory character, will be absorbed, and the teachers, whenever practicable, trained and made use of as hitherto.

9. The cost of the existing 28 schools varies from 7 to 12 Rs. each; but we may estimate the 56, it is proposed to establish, at Rs. 7 each, for the next five years—the cost of such schools in Mysore.

	Rs.
56 additional schools at Rs. 7 each monthly	4,704
Two additional Deputy Inspectors at Rs. 50 each	1,200
A blackboard for each school at Rs. 5 each	280
Additional teacher in the Normal School at Rs. 40	480
Stipends for 20 additional pupils at Rs. 5 each	1,200
Total.....	7,864

10. It thus appears that for less than 8,000 Rs. additional to the present Government grant for education in Coorg, a scheme of education might be adopted which would be fully equal to the hóbli system that has been so successfully introduced into Mysore. In fact Coorg would be supplied with more schools, in proportion to the population, than Mysore will be when the hóbli scheme has been fully carried out.

11. Half the above sum, or Rs. 4,000, would probably be sufficient the first year or two, as masters would have to be trained before the schools could be opened.

12. The following establishments would then be comprised in the educational scheme for Coorg.

		Rs.	As.	P.
84 Village schools for primary education :—				
28 Now in operation costing	3,120	8,104	0	0
56 To be established	4,984			
1 Normal School for Training Teachers :—				
Teaching staff	1,032	2,632	0	0
30 Stipends at Rs. 5 each per mensem	1,800			
1 Central School	...	6,204	0	0
5 Intermediate or Anglo-vernacular Schools	...	3,600	0	0
Inspector and two Deputy Inspectors	...	2,400	0	0
Stationery and Contingencies	...	240	0	0
Total Rs.		23,380	0	0

13. In addition to the above there are the Girls' and Boys' Boarding Schools, the expense of which Mr Richter estimates at Rs. 1,770 and 2,100 respectively, or a total of Rs.3,870. But these have still to receive the sanction of Government. If sanctioned, the cost for one year if not for two, might be met from the above amount of Rs. 23,380, as the 84 village schools cannot be established in less than two years, and when they are all in operation the Normal School will no longer be required; or if kept up, might be on a greatly reduced scale.

14. The next question for consideration is how the additional sum required, Rs. 7,600, (the difference between the present imperial grant and the above Rs. 23,380), is to be raised. The Superintendent is of opinion that a plough tax would be the most popular, and that it would realize Rs. 5,000 without being burdensome. The headmen consulted by Mr. Richter also expressed the same views. Two thirds of the amount needed would thus be furnished by the agricultural classes; perhaps the remaining third might be obtained in some way from the other classes of the population, who would benefit by the proposed extension of education.

15. I have submitted the above scheme as applicable to the present state of Coorg, and one that might be adopted without causing any opposition, which would not be the case if recourse were had to increased taxation for the purpose.

Comparative Statement shewing the Schools and Charges proposed to be established in Coorg submitted with letter No. 339—S, dated 6th September 1871, to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

	CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of Schools.	Salary of Head Master.	Salary of Assistant Masters.	Normal School Master's salary.	Stipends.	Scholarships.	Servants.	Furniture.	Writers and Stationery.	Contingencies.	Repairs.	Building Grant.	Apparatus & Library.	Total.
I. Present Coorg Educational Establishment as per Budget grant of current year	Higher Class, Central School	1	3,600	2,544	...	...	...	108	...	40	150	300	...	200	6,942
	Middle Class, Town Schools	4	1,440	240	...	...	...	...	250	10	50	...	250	...	2,240
	Lower Class, Nád Schools	25	3,000	120	...	...	...	...	...	25	50	...	...	...	3,195
	Special Schools. Normal School	1	...	..	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
	Special Schools. Boys' Boarding School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	250
	Special Schools. Girls' do do	1	240	...	...	...	...	120	200	...	...	...	...	...	560
	Inspection. ... Inspector	1	1 200	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344
	Inspection. ... Dy. Inspector	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
															15,515
II. Establishment proposed in Government of India Resolution No. 41, dated 31st January 1871.	Higher Class, Central School	1	3,000	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	6,000
	Middle Class, Town Schools	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	6,000
	Lower Class, Nád Schools	250	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	21,400
	Special School, Normal School	1	1,200	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	5,400
	Inspection, Inspector	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
															40,000
III. Proposed by Revd. G. Richter.	Elementary School, 50 Masters for new Schools	50	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	660	219	...	500	...	...	7,379
	1 Inspector & 2 Dy. Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
	Normal School	...	...	...	...	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552
	10 Stipends at Rs. 5 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	Anglo-vernacular Schools	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
	Cost of 1 School-house annually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
	Central School,—1 Principal & 6 Asstt. Masters	...	3,600	2,424	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	300	...	20	6,704
	Boarding House { For Girls —Matron at Rs. 10, Teacher at Rs. 20	...	360	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	60	...	....	600
	Boarding House { 30 Stipends for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080
	Boarding House { Kitchen Utensils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
	Boarding House { For Boys—Overseers at Rs. 20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
	Boarding House { 5 Coolies at Rs. 6 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
	Boarding House { Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
	Boarding House { 50 Stipends at Rs. 2½ each	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
	Boarding House { Kitchen Utensils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	Boarding House { Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
															25,005
IV. Proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.	Higher Class, Central School	1	3,600	2,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	6,204
	Middle Class, Town Schools	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
	Lower Class, Nád Schools	80	3,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	..	...	...	...	3,179
	Special Schools... Normal School	1	...	...	1,032	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,832
	Special Schools... Boys' Boarding School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools... Girls' do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection. .. Inspector	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
	Inspection. .. Dy. Inspectors	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
	Contingencies and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
															23,455
V. Proposed by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.	Elementary Education, Lower Class Schools	74	3,120	4,116	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	7,455
	Inspection—1 Inspector Rs. 1,200, 2 Dy. Inspectors Rs. 600 each.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
	Normal School... Masters & all charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
	Normal School... 20 Stipends at 5 Rs. each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
	Anglo-vernacular Schools at Rs. 100 each per mensem ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
	Central School... Principal and 6 Asstt. Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,024
	Central School... Servants, repairs and Library... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680
	Central School... 15 Scholarships at 4 Rs. each per mensem...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
	Boarding House... Girls' Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	Boarding House... 20 Stipends at Rs. 3 each	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
	Boarding House... Boys' Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
	Boarding House... 40 Stipends at Rs. 2 each	...	...	...	...	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960
	Boarding House... Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
															29,449

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore—1871.

Op. 14. Pro.

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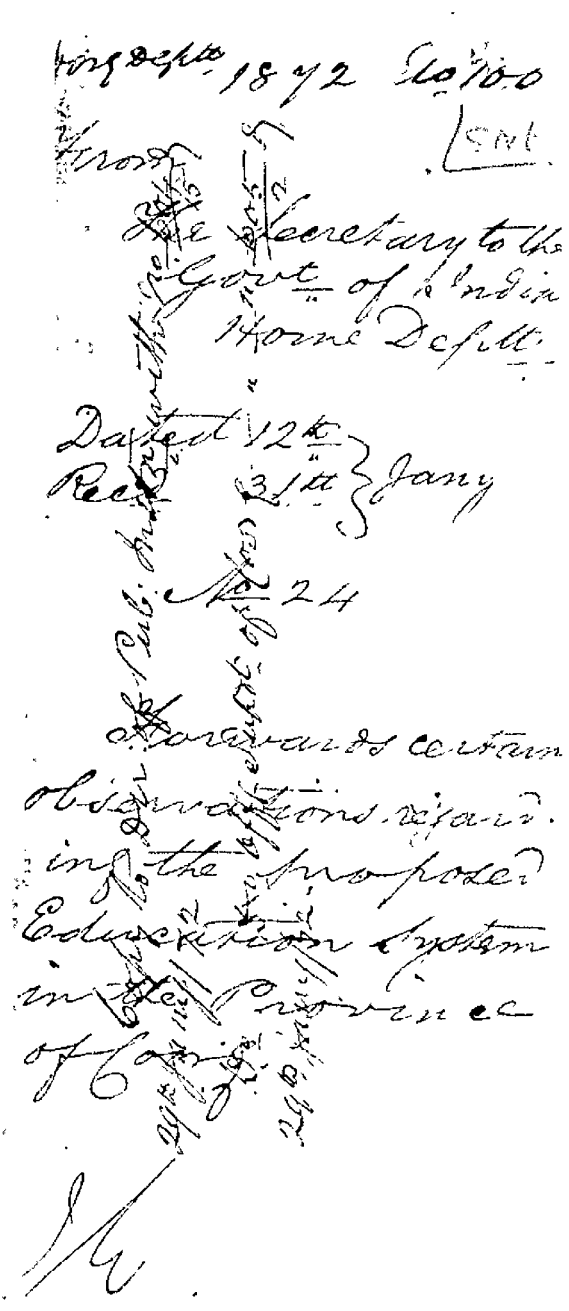

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

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No. 24

FROM

A. P. HOWELL, ESQ.,

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

Home Dept.
Education.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 12th January* 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, on the subject of the proposed educational system for the Province of Coorg, I am directed to communicate the following observations.

Home Department Resolution dated 31st January 1871.
From Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 339—3, dated 6th September 1871.
From ditto, to Home Department, No. 364—37, dated 25th September 1871.

2. Admitting the correctness, pending a regular census, of Mr. Richter's estimate of the population of Coorg, and deducting those who, on account of poverty and domestic circumstances, are not likely to attend school, the school-going population is even then shown to be 4,000 children, or more than three-times the present school attendance. This alone proves the necessity of something being done, and there can be no doubt that the number of those, who "*cannot* attend" school would be very largely reduced if there were more schools at hand, and if wider appreciation of education were really diffused. At all events it should be the object of the local authorities to reduce this number to a minimum, and not to accept it as a permanent class for which no means of education are required. The numbers* accepted by you are very fair to commence upon; but to say that only one-half of the boys and one-tenth of the girls of school-going age have to be provided for, would be a low estimate of the real requirements of the Province.

Paragraph 4, clause 1 of letter to Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

* Boys ... ... 3,350.
Girls ... ... 650.

3. The contrast drawn in paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution of the 31st January last,* between Coorg and Mysore, as regards the means for the extension of primary education, seems fully borne out by Mr. Garrett's statement† that "if the present number of schools in Coorg were trebled, that is, raised from 28 to 84, a scheme of education might be adopted which would be fully equal to the Hobli system that has been so successfully introduced into Mysore."

* Paragraph 4, clause 2 of letter to Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

† Paragraph 10 of letter of 22nd August.

4. As to the Normal School, the Home Department Resolution said that a really efficient Normal School was wanted, and this is admitted by yourself and Mr. Richter; and your proposal is that instead of the present staff which costs Rupees 192 a year, a stronger and more efficient establishment should be entertained at a cost of Rupees 2,400. This will be considered below.—

Paragraph 4, clause 3 of letter to Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

5. You also propose* that three primary schools be fixed as a maximum for each Nad or Hobli, and one for each Township, which would give 74† schools altogether. Into this number you wish to absorb such indigenous schools as are worthless, appointing the masters to the new schools if found deserving. Each school-master is to receive Rupees 7 per mensem. These proposals are approved with the following modifications: 1*st*, the prescribed number of schools for each Nad or Hobli or Township should not be considered a *maximum*, for the population in each must vary, and it will be better to vary the number of schools in each accordingly. 2*ndly*, only those indigenous schools should be absorbed where the masters are really worthless and will not qualify for employment, and even then no direct measures need be taken to absorb them; if really worthless, the indigenous schools will disappear before the better Government schools. Every effort should however be made to induce the indigenous school-masters to qualify themselves for the Government schools. 3*rdly*, the sum of Rupees 7 per mensem should be the minimum pay allowed by Government, a popular or superior master getting an addition either from fee receipts or other local sources, each case being dealt with on its merits.

* Paragraph 8 of letter to Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

† 19 Nads × 3 = 57
5 Hoblis × 3 = 15
2 Townships = 2
71

6. These 74 schools will, therefore, cost Rupees 6,216 per annum, or Rupees 518 a month.

7. The Normal School must of course be adapted to the number of schools for which it will be required to train masters, and your proposal to allow it Rupees 100 per mensem for teachers and Rupees 100 per mensem for stipends is approved. But it should not be supposed that it will have completed its object in five years and may then be broken up. The Normal School course should be of two or three years' duration and as it will have to train masters for all the lower and middle-class schools, it should be a permanent institution. The Normal School must be allowed to expand with the rest of the system and it will be very desirable to secure competition for admission and to induce other students to enter the school in addition to the stipend-holders.

8. Your proposal as to five middle-class schools seems altogether unexceptionable and is approved. They will cost Rupees 1,800 per annum for the present; and if a primary school is to cost Rupees 7 a month, a monthly charge of Rupees 30 for each middle-class school seems sufficient.

Paragraph 10 of letter to Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

9. As regards the Central School, there appears to be a not unnatural tendency on Mr. Richter's part to maintain it on a somewhat higher footing than would be warranted by the schools which lead up to it. The Resolution of 31st January contemplates that this school should be recruited from the lower and middle class schools and should thus be able to dispense with lower class teaching; whereas it is evident that this school at present is largely recruited by boys who ought not to be in a Central School at all. The Governor General in Council, however, accepts your assurance that in this respect the intention of the Government of India shall be carefully worked up to.

Paragraph 11 of letter to Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

10. You consider the boarding-houses a part of the Central School, and as the Coorg headmen have been induced to subscribe largely for them, and as they have been built and are ready for occupation, it would be a pity to disappoint expectations so formed. But it will be better to keep the charges on account of the Central School separate from those of the boarding-houses.

	Rs.
* Principal	3,600
1st Master	960
2nd „	480
3rd „	360
4th „	240
Canarese Moonshee	192
Hindoostani „	192
Total ...	6,024
Repairs	300
Library	200
Servants	180
15 Scholarships at Rs. 4 each ...	720
Total ...	1,400
Grand Total ...	7,424

11. The Resolution contemplates a charge of Rupees 250 per mensem for the school, Rupees 200 for scholarships, and Rupees 50 for contingencies, total Rupees 500 per mensem. You think that Rupees 500 per mensem is the minimum amount required for the salary of the masters, and that no change should be made in the present cost of the school, except the addition of 15 scholarships of Rupees 4 each a month.

12. For the boarding-houses you propose an aggregate charge of Rupees 3,270 as shown in the margin. Thus the Central School, including the boarding-houses, would cost altogether Rs. 10,694;* whereas the 74 elementary schools (*a*), the Normal School (*b*), and the five middle class schools (*c*), will only cost Rupees 10,416. This is the only point in which there is any serious discrepancy between the scheme laid down in the Home Department Resolution and the proposals of the local authorities; and on a careful consideration of the question, the Governor in Council is disposed to adhere to the former, so that the charges to Government for high education in Coorg may eventually be reduced to a more reasonable proportion to the charges for mass education.

	Rs.
* Girls' Establishment as proposed by Mr. Richter	690
20 stipends at Rs. 3 each per mensem...	720
Total ...	1,410
Boys' Establishment as proposed by Mr. Richter	900
40 stipends at Rs. 2 each per mensem...	960
Total ...	1,860
	3,270
Cost of Central School	7,424
Grand Total ...	10,694

	Rs.
(*a*)	6,216
(*b*)	2,400
(*c*)	1,800
Total	10,416

13. You will, of course, be the best judge of what specific reductions may be possible in the Central School and Boarding-houses; but *primâ facie* the following seem reasonable:

(1.)—The salary of the Principal should be fixed, as regards future incumbents, at Rupees 250 per mensem.

(2.)—Pupil teachers should be employed, and instead of four assistant masters on Rupees 80, 40, 30, and 20, and two moonshees on Rupees 16, there should be two assistant masters on Rupees 40 and 30, and two moonshees on Rupees 15 each.

This will reduce the charge of the teaching staff to Rupees 350 per mensem, or Rupees 4,200 per annum. But in any case it is not intended that these reductions should be carried out at once. The establishment should be gradually adapted to the scale which may be settled as opportunities occur. As regards repairs, so long as they do not exceed the sum of Rupees 300, they may be carried out departmentally; when, however, the cost rises to larger sums, they should be entrusted to the Public Works Department. And as regards the Boarding-houses, the same principle should be observed, and only the salary of the permanent staff debited to imperial funds. The fee receipts of the school or other local funds should defray all such charges as servants' wages, cost of kitchen utensils, coolie hire, and other miscellaneous and contingent charges, whereas at present the total

fee receipts in all Coorg are only Rupees 450, while in the Central School alone there are charges for repairs, books, and servants, Rupees 300, 200 and 180 respectively, without reference to the boarding-house expenses, all debited to the Imperial grant.

14. These suggestions would bring the cost to Government of the Central School to Rupees 4,920, and of the boarding-houses to Rupees 2,280, total Rupees 7,200, instead of Rupees 10,694, the stipends proposed by you being retained throughout.

Central School.	Rs.
Principal ...	250
Masters and two Moonshees ...	100
Fifteen stipends at Rs. 4 each ...	60
	410 per mensem.
	× 12
	4,920 per annum.

Boarding-houses.	Rs.
1 Matron & Teacher	30
20 stipends at Rs. 3	60
1 Overseer ...	20
40 stipends at Rs. 2	80
	190 per mensem.
	× 12
	2,280 per annum.

15. This brings on the question of ways and means discussed in the last nine paragraphs of your letter to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

16. The net result of the arrangements proposed above, retaining for the present your estimate for the Central School and boarding houses, is shown in the margin, giving a charge of Rupees 23,729 against the Imperial grant which for the current year is Rupees 15,515, and the receipts of the plough tax estimated at Rupees 5,200, thus leaving a deficiency of Rupees 3,014 exclusive of fee receipts and municipal contributions. The income from the plough tax, if approved experimentally by the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, with the Imperial grant, will be more than sufficient to initiate the scheme with the modifications above proposed. The 74 primary schools will, of course, be the first charge upon the plough tax, and the Imperial revenues will thus be relieved of the sum of Rupees 3,540, which these schools cost in the preceding year, and which will now be available for the other arrangements involved in the scheme. But this relief will not take place until the required number of primary school buildings has been erected, on which point the Governor General in Council concurs with you that the extension of such schools must, like the rest of the scheme, be gradual, and not so as to lead to useless expenditure.

	Rs.	Rs.
74 Elementary Schools	6,216	
Writer and stationery	219	
Inspection	2,400	
		8,835
Normal School	2,400	
5 Middle-Class Schools	1,800	
Central School	7,424	
Boarding-houses	3,270	
		14,894
		23,729

17. With regard to your remarks upon the Bombay cess, it is, as you suppose, not entirely devoted to education. It is appropriated in the proportion of one-third to education and two-thirds to local works, and this seems a better appropriation than that adopted in Mysore.

18. To meet the deficiency of Rupees 3,014, you will have fee receipts, municipal contributions and the reductions proposed in paragraph 13 above, and besides this, I am directed to state (in reply to paragraph 22 of your letter to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce) that the Governor General in Council will be prepared to sanction a moderate addition, not exceeding Rupees 2,500, to the Imperial assignment for education to enable you to introduce the scheme, in the event of the people raising an additional sum, now

proposed, by local taxation. His Excellency in Council, however, requests that you will be good enough to consider the above proposals, and state the precise sum which will be required to start them, so that any extra aid that may be sanctioned would be given for a specific object.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Sd/ Arthur Howell.

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

3014
2500
514

Army Dept.

1873

From

To

Dated

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No.

No.

10

No. 392

FROM

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

Home Dept.
Education.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 19 November* 1873.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Government of Bengal, and of the forms of Educational Statistics which it is proposed should be substituted in future Educational Reports in place of the forms prescribed by the Statistical Committee, and to request that the Government of India may be favored with your opinion as to the expediency of the proposed alteration.

* No. 3414, dated 18th September last.

2. It will be especially convenient if your opinion on this matter can be received in this Office by the 15th December next, in order that the forms finally approved may be circulated in time for adoption in the several Educational Reports of the current year.

3. I am to add that Statement 3 is a form which Local Governments may fairly prescribe for their own information, but that the Government of India is not disposed to insist on its general adoption.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

for *Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Exd.—C. A. S.

SN8
59

No. 4
1441.

FROM

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg

Home Dept.
Education.

FORT WILLIAM, the 4 April 1874.

SIR,

WITH reference to the circular of the Home Department No. 10/32, dated the 19th November 1873, and your reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India, after careful deliberation, have resolved that the Statistical Forms which accompany this letter convey as much information regarding public instruction as it is necessary to give in the Annual Administration Reports; and I am to request that orders may be issued prescribing their use in the places of the Forms B Education 1 and 2 which were framed by the Statistical Committee of 1866. And as regards the returns in the Annual Report of the Educational Department, I am to say that it will be very convenient if they could be framed either identically with the returns now prescribed or so as to work up to them, and that at any rate as few additional returns as possible should be used.

2. In Form 2 the columns numbered 5 and 6, 16 and 17, 27 and 28, classify scholars according to the language through which they are taught, and not according to the language taught. His Excellency in Council has adopted the former system in accordance with the opinions of a majority of the administrations consulted, although some doubts have been expressed whether the distinction by languages as media of teaching can be carried out. It is possible that the two systems may hereafter be reconciled by a fresh adaptation.

3. In connection with the subject of educational statistics, I am to observe that it appears that the calculation of the average cost to Government per pupil has hitherto been ordinarily made upon the average *number of pupils on the rolls*. His Excellency the Governor General in Council believes that if the calculation were made upon

the average *attendance*, the result would show much more nearly what the statistic is intended to represent—a rough estimate of the cost to the State on account of each pupil who has directly or indirectly been educated at some public cost. Moreover as the average cost per pupil in a school diminishes in proportion to the number retained on the rolls, while the real cost of establishment and accommodation must always be more or less in proportion to the average attendance, the effect of calculating upon the number enrolled is to give an apparent advantage to those schools in which the number kept on the rolls is most in excess of the actual attendance. It is needless to point out that this effect is the reverse of desirable; and His Excellency in Council therefore directs that, unless you see any material impediment, the calculation of average cost per pupil shall always be based upon the average attendance where that average is regularly taken already.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

for Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Ed.—A. D.

B.—EDUCATION—FORM 1.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Result of the Examinations of the University of for the official year beginning ending

Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				No. of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.						Remarks.
												Natives of India.						
	Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.			Europeans.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
ENTRANCE OR MATRICULATION.																		
Arts. First Arts ...																		
Arts. Bachelor of Arts ...																		
Arts. Master of Arts ...																		
Law. Licentiate of Law ...																		
Law. Bachelor of Law ...																		
Law. Doctor of Law ...																		
Medicine. First L. M. S. ...																		
Medicine. L. M. S.																		
Medicine. First B. M. ...																		
Medicine. B. M.																		
Medicine. M. D.																		
Engineering. First L. C. E. ...																		
Engineering. L. C. E.																		
Engineering. B. C. E.																		
Engineering. M. C. E.																		
Total ...	...	...	...															

B.—EDUCATION—FORM 2.

Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attending them for the official year

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.											
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.						
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.			Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in—												
Arts*												
Law												
Medicine												
Engineering												
Colleges not affiliated to the University—												
Madrassahs												
Medical Schools (Vernacular)												
Normal Schools—												
For Masters												
For Mistresses												
Schools of Art												
Other Technical Schools												
Schools for Boys—												
Higher Schools (English)												
Middle Schools teaching through ... ... { English / Vernacular only												
Lower and Primary Schools												
Schools for Girls—												
For Natives of India												
For Europeans and others												
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)												
Total												

* In those provinces where Colleges are divided into those teaching Arts and

RM 2.

ncial year beginning ending

ons.					Unaided Institutions under inspection.												Grand total of					
ligions or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.					Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.						Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.			Others.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.			Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.			Others.							
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Arts Course alone the results may be shown in a note at the foot of this Statement.

B.—EDUCATION—FORM 3.

Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the for the official year beginning ending

Nature of Establishments.	Received.									Expended
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
University										
Direction										
Inspection										
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University										
Arts ... ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
Law										
Medicine										
Engineering										
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.										
Madrassahs										
Medical Schools (Vernacular)										
Normal Schools										
For Masters ... ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
For Mistresses ... ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
Schools of Art										
Other technical Schools ... ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
Schools for Boys										
Higher class English ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
Middle class English ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
Middle class Vernacular ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
Lower class and Primary { Government ... / Aided ...										
Schools for Girls										
For Natives of India ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
For Europeans and others ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
Mixed Schools (boys and girls) ... ... { Government ... / Aided ...										
Scholarships										
In Colleges ... ... { Government ... / Endowed ...										
In Schools ... ... { Government ... / Endowed ...										
Buildings										
Miscellaneous										
Total ...										

B.—EDUCATION—FORM 4.

Distribution of Government Aided and Inspec
Colleges for the official year

No. 6

1874.

From The Secy. to the Govt. of India

To Home Deptt.

Dated 7th April 1874

Despatched

Received 1st

Reg. 22nd

Enclosures No.

General No. 4

No. 4

Forwarding amended Statistical Forms and requesting that orders may be issued prescribing their use in future reports in place of Forms B Education 1 & 2.

Mr. C.

17. 4.

Copy ... for compliance ... B I ... 18 April 74.

2405 / 760

No. 191.

FROM

ARTHUR HOWELL, ESQ.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

Home Dept.
Education.

FORT WILLIAM, the 18th May 1874.

SIR,

IN reply to your Secretary's letter No. 2103, dated the 15th ultimo, enquiring whether the plan proposed in the Resolution from this Department, No. 117, dated the 13th March last, of calculating the cost to Government of each pupil upon the average attendance, instead of upon the number enrolled, I am directed to refer you to the circular from this Office, No. 4—138 of the 7th ultimo, prescribing the former method of calculation.

2. I am to point out that if the Director of Public Instruction would issue such orders as to ensure the school rolls being properly kept, and the names of regular or long absentees being struck off, there would then be little difference in the result of either of the two methods of calculation.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 212

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissr of Oudh

for information, in continuation of letter dated 7th ultimo, No. 191.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

HOME DEPARTMENT,
EDUCATION,
FORT WILLIAM;
The 30 May 1874.

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Exd.—A. D.

COOK DEPT. 187[illegible] No. 26

From

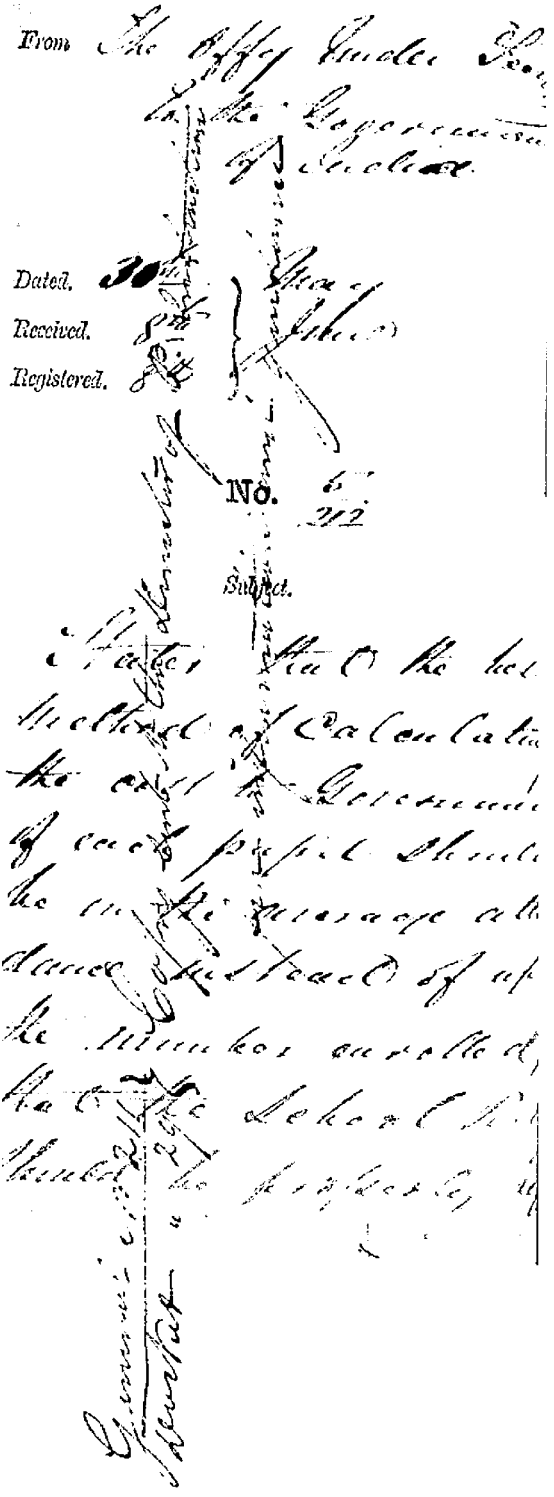
Dated.

Received.

Registered.

No. 212

Subject.



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EDUCATION,
FORT WILLIAM;
The May 1874.

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Exd.—A. D.

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Exd.—A. D.

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Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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By Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

HOME DEPARTMENT,
EDUCATION,
FORT WILLIAM;
The May 1874.

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Exd.—A. D.

Copy Chief Commissioner
Bangalore 9th June 1874

No 82

From

Arthur Howell, Esquire,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To

The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg.
Fort-William, the 28th March 1877.

Depart. Sir,
cation.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 419-18 dated 21st September last, submitting certain proposals for an improvement in the educational system in Coorg.

2. At present the pay of the Principal of the Central School at Mercara, who is also Inspector of Primary Schools in Coorg, is Rs. 400 per mensem; and it is now proposed to have an Inspector of Schools for the Coorg Circle on a salary of Rs 500/- a month, and a Head Master for the Mercara Central School on Rs. 250 a month.

3. Apparently this would entail an extra expenditure of Rs. 4,200 per annum, but in paragraph 8 of your letter it is put down at only Rs. 3,600/ per annum.

4. To meet this there will be a saving of Rs. 600/- per annum by the abolition of the appointment of the present Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools in Coorg.

5. So far as can be gathered there are 32 primary and 4 middle class schools in the Province besides the Central School. There are also a few unaided schools. The primary schools seem to afford education to about 1600 children, or, say, an average of 50 each.

6. It is intimated, and probably correctly, that the Central School requires closer attention, but there may be doubt whether the appointment of a separate Inspector as proposed is the best means of securing this.

7. The Government of India are prepared to admit that the duty of teaching in the Central School must be separated from

from the work of inspection, and under the circumstances they will not object to sanction the proposed arrangements. But they trust that the services of the new Inspector will be fully utilized especially in the extension of primary schools for which there seems ample room and the provision of funds for which is, it is understood, engaging the attention of the Chief Commissioner.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

Arthur Howell
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

COORG DEPT. 187 . No

From

Dated 28

Received 5

Registered 6

7-4-77

SN 1

No. 9 / 363.

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Home Department.
Education.

Simla, the 14 November 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that,——————————————————————————————, the Government of India may be furnished with a return showing the rates of fees ordinarily charged in the different classes of Schools, Government and aided, in Coorg.

2. The favour of a very early reply is requested. A detailed statement showing every central local variation is not required in the case of primary and other lower Vernacular Schools. It will be sufficient to state the usual *range* of fees in such schools, distinguishing between Government and aided Schools. But in the case of Colleges, High Schools and Middle Schools, if there are any variations in the different districts, these should be noted.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. C. Davies

for Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 735 H. D.—11-11-81.—200.

1881

From Home Deptt

No 9/363

Dy 14. November 1881

Requests (an early reply) to be furnish with a return of fees ordinarily charged the different classe Schools, Govt. & aid

Regd 16/11/81

Copy No. 6 of Enclosure 26 [illegible]

Copy to Insp. Genl to furnish the state

delay. Subject of [illegible]

No 1354 Copy 31-12-81

260.

Some time will be

No. 9/363

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Chief Commissioner
1 Copy

Home Department.
Education.

Simla, the 14 November 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that,

, the Government of India may be furnished with a return showing the rates of fees ordinarily charged in the different classes of Colleges and Schools, Government and aided, in Coorg

2. The favour of a very early reply is requested. A detailed statement showing every central local variation is not required in the case of primary and other lower Vernacular Schools. It will be sufficient to state the usual *range* of fees in such schools, distinguishing between Government and aided Schools. But in the case of Colleges, High Schools and Middle Schools, if there are any variations in the different districts, these should be noted.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Coorg Chief Commr's Office
Camp Mercara 26 November 1881

Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction in Coorg for information.

By order

Secretary.

P.
D

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 745 H. D.—11-11-81.—200.

No.

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Home Department.
Education.

Simla, the November 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that,

, the Government of India may be furnished with a return showing the rates of fees ordinarily charged in the different classes of Colleges and Schools, Government and aided, in

2. The favour of a very early reply is requested. A detailed statement showing every central local variation is not required in the case of primary and other lower Vernacular Schools. It will be sufficient to state the usual *range* of fees in such schools, distinguishing between Government and aided Schools. But in the case of Colleges, High Schools and Middle Schools, if there are any variations in the different districts, these should be noted.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 745 H. D.—11-11-81.—200.

SN 11

10

No. Jga -402

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department (Education),— dated Simla, the 20th July 1882.

Read again :—

Home Department Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 10—382-391, dated the 30th November 1881, calling for a return showing the number and duration of the vacations which are taken in the Government schools and colleges in their respective Provinces.

Read also the replies to the above circular :—

From the Government of Madras,		No.	432,	dated	29th December 1881
Ditto	ditto,	„	50 (Misc).	„	18th February 1882
Ditto	Bombay,	„	6,	„	4th January 1882
Ditto	Bengal,	„	565,	„	29th December 1881
Ditto	of the N. W. P. & Oudh	„	5,	„	13th January 1882
Ditto	of the Punjab,	„	33,	„	3rd February 1882
From the Chief Commr. of the Central Provinces,		No.	4644-257,	dated	26th Dec. 1881
Ditto	British Burma,	No.	350-14E,	„	15th Feb. 1882
Ditto	Coorg,	„	1581-92	„	5th Jan. 1882
Ditto	Assam,	„	562	„	15th Feb. 1882
From the Resident at Hyderabad,		„	20	„	16th Jan. 1882

RESOLUTION.

An examination of the returns received which have been tabulated in the schedule attached to this Resolution, shows that much discrepancy exists in the practice under which vacations and holidays are at present allowed to Government schools and colleges in the several Provinces. The Governor General in Council therefore deems it necessary to invite the Local Governments and Administrations to consider the expediency of reducing these vacations and holidays to some uniformity of system. In the opinion of the Government of India vacations might very well be limited in all cases to a maximum of two months, taken at one time or in such instalments as may be best adapted to the climate of the locality; while the number of miscellaneous holidays might be materially reduced. When holidays are given on account of native or other festivals it may not, for instance, be thought necessary to give the ordinary weekly holidays (where such are allowed) in the same week. The Governor General in Council does not, however, wish to dictate any particular mode of dealing with the matter. He desires merely to bring the present apparent want of system under the notice of the Local Governments, leaving them to deal with it. The result of the action which may be taken in the matter should be reported for the information of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

(True extract.)

Secretary to the Government of India.

Chief Commissioner of Coorg

SCHEDULE.

Institutions.	Vacations.		Holidays.		Total.		Remarks.
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	
Madras.							
Civil Engineering College ...	2	...	1*	22*	3	22	* That is, all the Wednesdays in the year. In addition to these Government holidays are allowed.
Medical College	3	...	...	12†	3	12	† Besides these, the Christmas and Easter holidays as gazetted by Government are allowed.
School of Arts ‡	2	14	...	...	2	14	‡ All Government holidays are allowed in the Madras School of Arts in addition.
School of Agriculture	2	...	...	13‡	2	13	
Colleges and schools for general education other than Muhammadan schools	1	24	...	21	2	15	
Muhammadan Schools ...	1	24	...	18	2	12	
Note.—In the colleges (for general education) at the Presidency, Kumbakonam and Rajahmundry, every Saturday is a holiday. In the other institutions every other Saturday is a holiday or every Saturday may be a half holiday instead. In Muhammadan schools Fridays are holidays instead of Saturdays.							
Bombay.							
Arts and Science Colleges ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	Approximate. The vacations in these colleges are from 3rd Monday in April to 2nd Monday in June, and from 3rd Monday in September to 3rd Monday in November.
Medical Colleges	3	...	§	...	3	...	
School of Art	2	10		...	2	10	
High Schools	2	0	...	8	2	14	§ Holidays are allowed in these institutions according to the Notifications in the Government Gazette. In the School of Art every Saturday is also a holiday.
First Grade Schools	1	7	General 3 Special for Hindus 18½ Muhammadans and Parsis 21				
Primary Schools	1‖	...	General 6 Special for Hindus 23½ Muhammadans and Parsis 11				‖ This is allowed in the Island of Bombay. Elsewhere privilege leave is said to be given "according to the ordinary rules."
Bengal.							
Five 1st grade and two 2nd grade Colleges	2	22	...	18	3	10	
Other 2nd grade Colleges ...	2	8	...	12	2	20	
Zillah Schools	...	...	...	...	2¶	...	¶ Of holidays and vacations assigned by District Committees in communication with the Circle Inspector, and varying according to local circumstances.
Medical College, Calcutta ...	2	22	...	18	3	10	
North-Western Provinces.							
Colleges	2	12	...	...	...	...	In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, besides these vacations the usually observed general and local holidays are allowed. What these are is not stated.
High and Middle English Schools	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Normal Schools	1	7	...	...	...	...	
Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools	1	7	...	...	...	...	
Oudh.							
English Schools	2						
Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	
Primary Vernacular Schools ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
Punjab.							
Lahore College	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Mayo Industrial School of Art, Lahore ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore Central Training College	2	...	...	...	...	...	
District High Schools ...	...	28	...	...	...	...	
District Middle Schools ...	...	21	...	...	...	...	
Normal Schools	1	5	...	...	...	...	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Institutions.	Vacations.		Holidays.		Total.		Remarks.
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	
Central Provinces.							
High School and Middle Schools ...	1	7	...	20	1	27	Local holidays are also observed.
Normal Schools at Nagpur and Raipur	1	7	...	20	1	27	
Normal School at Jubbulpur ...	1	7	...	20	1	27	
Other Schools	...	7	...	20	...	27	
British Burma.							
All Government Schools ...	2	...	...	24	2	24	
Coorg.							
... ...	1	28	1	1	2	29	
Assam.							Besides the regular vacations the several schools get some of the gazetted holidays, provided that the holidays and vacations do not exceed sixty days, *exclusive of Sundays.*
High Schools	1	13	On an average	...	...	...	
Normal Schools	1	4		...	...	...	
Middle Class Schools	1	9		...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.							
High schools	1	28	...	25	2	23	
Training College	1	...	...	25	1	25	
Other Marathi Schools ...	1	...	...	24⅓	1	24⅓	
Urdu Schools	1	...	...	19	1	19	

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla, No. 273, H. D.—11-7-82—226.

Gen II --

From

The Secretary to Govt
Home Dept
(Education)

No 10
394/405

Dy 14 July 1882
Rec. 22 — " —

To Home No 1581 dd 5.1

Directs that a uniform
system of holidays
Govt. Schools shall
be introduced, and
report shewing the
result of the action
taken in the matter
should be submitted

No 838 dy 1 copy
Sec. C. 38.

Copy forwarded to
Inspector of Schools, for
her opinion.

By order.
[illegible]
Secretary

838
C 39 do do Secretary

Copy forwarded to H.
Rice, Director of Public In
in Mysore, for obliging
with reference to the Schoo
the civil and Military
Bangalore
May 1882

By order
[illegible]
Secretary

No. 10 712

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Home Department.
Public.

Simla, the 10 May 1882.

SIR,

WITH reference to Home Department Circular No. 5 159, dated 31st January 1878, I am directed to forward copy of a revised list of learned institutions, libraries and persons in Europe and America to whom catalogues of Sanskrit Manuscripts should be distributed, and to suggest that it should be adopted in the distribution of any catalogues which may, in future, be published under your orders.

2. It will be observed that the revised list, which has been received from the India Office, does not contain the names of certain persons who are dead, and that, in lieu thereof, the names of other Sanskrit scholars have been substituted.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A Mackenzie

Secretary to the Government of India.

Govt. C. P. Press, Simla.—No. 110 H. D.—6-5-82.—187.

Amended List.

Secretary of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, London.
Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Leipzig, Germany.
Société Asiatique, Paris, France.
Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Imperial Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg.
Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria.
Royal Academy, Berlin, Germany.
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Pesth, Hungary.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.
University Library, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford, England.
British Museum Library, London.
University Library, Cambridge, England.
Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, Scotland.
University Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Royal Library, Berlin, Germany.
Royal Library, Munich, Bavaria.
University Library, Göttingen, Germany.
Public Library and Museum, Melbourne.
Imperial Library, St. Petersburg, Russia.
University Library, Bonn, Germany.
Dr. Max Müller, Oxford, England.
Professor Cowell, Cambridge, England.
Monier Williams, Oxford, England.
Dr. R. Rost, India Office, London.
Dr. T. Aufrecht, Bonn.
Professor Whitney, Newhaven, Connecticut, United States of America.
„ A. Weber, Berlin, Germany.
„ Roth, Tuebingen.
„ Faucaux, Paris, France.
„ Garresio, Turin, Italy.
„ Ascoli, Milan.
„ Bréal, Paris, France.
„ Ernst W. A. Kuhn, Munich, Bavaria.
„ Kern, Leyden, Holland.
„ Friedrich Müller, Vienna, Austria.
„ Spiegel, Erlangen, Germany.
„ Johannes Schmidt, Berlin.
„ Flechia, Turin, Italy.
„ Fausböll, Copenhagen, Denmark.
„ Sachau, Berlin
„ Noeldeke, Strasburg, Germany.
„ Justi, Marburg, Germany.
„ L. Meyer, Dorpat, Russia.
„ S. Bugge, Christiania, Norway.
„ Gildemeister, Bonn, Germany.
„ Eggeling, Edinburgh University, Edinburgh.
„ Hübschmann, Strasburg.
„ Windisch, Leipzig, Germany.
A. Grote, Esq., 22, Cork Street, London.
Revd. James Long, 19, Adam Street, Adelphi, London.

Editor of Trübner's Circular, London.
Dr. Murray Mitchell, Scotland.
Dr. Budenz, Pesth, Hungary.
~~Dr. E. Haas, British Museum, London.~~
M. A. Regnier, Institut de France, Paris.
M. Hauvette-Besnault, Sorbonne, Paris.
Conseiller d'Etat O. Boethlingk, Jena, Germany.
A. Brandreth, Esq., 32, Elvaston Place, London, S. W.
Revd. S. Gotch, D.D., Stokes Croft, Bristol, England.
Dr. J. Angus, Regent's Park, London.
American Oriental Society, New Haven, America.
E. Thomas, Esq., late M.C.S., Athenæum Club, London.
Dr. Trumpp, care of Dr. Rost, India Office.
FitzEdward Hall, Esq., Marlesford, Wickham Market, Suffolk.
Revd. M. Jaeschke, Germany, care of Revd. William Taylor, Moravian Church Mission Agency, 32, Fetter Lane, London.
Mr. Bergaigne, care of Leroux and Co., 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Dr. G. Bühler, 5 Richardgasse Landstrasse, Vienna, Austria.
~~Dr. A. C. Burnell, San Remo.~~
Count A. de Gubernatis, Florence.
Professor Teza, Pisa.
" Regnaud, Musée Guimet, Lyons.
Mr. A. Barth, 6, Rue du Vieux Colombier, Paris.
Professor Edgren, University, Lund.
" F. Nève, Louvain.
" Lanman, Harvard College, Cambridge, United States, America.
" Garbe, 7, Herbertstrasse, Königsberg.
Dr. Hillebrandt, Paulstrasse 1II, Breslau.
Professor Ludwig, University, Prague.
" ~~S. Goldschmidt, Strasburg.~~

" Fiekhorn, University Göttingen
" Pischel, Kiel.
C. Bendall Esq. British Museum, London
H. Zachariae, Greifswald.

} Vide Home No. 629 dy 31. may 1883.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 119 H. D.—6-5-83.—100.

1882 1 411

852/53.

From

Secretary to Govt of India
Home depart
Simla

No. 16
712

Jansoan Mss

Dy 10 May 1882
Rd 20 " do

Home Deptt Cir No 5/199 dy 31.1.1878

" "

Forwards a revised list of learned Institutions & societies to which Jansoan Mss might be distributed, & suggests that it should be adopted in the distribution of any catalogues which may be published under C. Cs orders

---

from Simla No 324 dy 31. March 1883

No 365/223 dy 25/5/82.

Copy forwarded to W. B. L. Rees, Secretary & Public Instr in Mysore for information.

B. O.

HW
Secy.

BM

COORG DEPT

From

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
No. 366
9 APR 83
BANGALORE.

Hesketh.

To The Government of India
In charge, Home Deptt
H. Williams

Dated 31st March 83
Received 9 April
Registered 9

No. 324. E.C

Referring to Cir. No 16/712 87
10th May last, forwarding a revised distribution list of notices in Sanscrit MSS, and requesting to suggest the names of any persons, Libraries & Institutes which may properly be added to the list.

To Home Dept No 324 dated 31/3/83

From No 129 dated 9/4/83

No 324

From,

Captain E.H.H. Collen,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.
Incharge Home Department.

To,

The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg.

Dy Fort William 31st March 1883.

Sir,

With reference to this Office
Circular No 16/712 dated the 10th May
last, I am directed to forward here-
-with a revised distribution list of
notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts and
to request that you will be good-
enough to suggest the names of any
persons, Libraries and Institutions

which

No. 324

From,

Captain E. H. H. Collen,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India
Incharge Home Department.

To,

The Chief Commissioner
of Coorg.

Dy Fort William 31st March 1883.

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With reference to this office
Circular No. 16/712 dated the 10th ult May
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notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts and
to request that you will be good-
enough to suggest the names of any
persons, Libraries and Institutions
which

which you consider may properly be added to the list.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedt Servant,

E Ellen Captain

Offg Secy to the Govt of India,

Incharge Home Departt

x72A

List of learned institutions, libraries, and persons in Europe, America, and India interested in Sanskrit learning.

LEARNED INSTITUTIONS IN EUROPE, AMERICA, &c.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.		London.
Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.		Leipzig, Germany.
Société Asiatique	...	Paris, France.
Society of Northern Antiquaries	...	Copenhagen, Denmark.
Imperial Academy of Sciences	...	St. Petersburgh.
„ „	...	Vienna, Austria.
Royal Academy	...	Berlin, Germany.
Hungarian Academy of Sciences	...	Pesth, Hungary.
Bibliothèque Nationale	...	Paris, France.
American Oriental Society	...	New Haven, America.

LEARNED INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA.

The Asiatic Society	...	Bombay.
„ „	...	Madras.
„ „	...	Ceylon.
Sanskrit College	...	Benares.
„ „	...	Calcutta.
„ „	...	Poona.
Elphinstone College	...	Bombay.
Calcutta University	...	Calcutta.
Madras „	...	Madras.
Bombay „	...	Bombay.
Asiatic Society of Bengal	...	Calcutta.
Presidency College, Madras	...	Madras.

LIBRARIES IN EUROPE, AMERICA, &c.

University Library	...	London.
Bodleian „	...	Oxford, England.
British Museum „	...	London.
University Library	...	Cambridge, England.
Library of Trinity College	...	Dublin, Ireland.
Advocates' Library	...	Edinburgh, Scotland.
University Library	...	Copenhagen, Denmark.
Royal Library	...	Berlin, Germany.
„ „	...	Munich, Bavaria.
University Library	...	Göttingen, Germany.
Public Library and Museum	...	Melbourne.
Imperial Library	...	St. Petersburgh, Russia.
University Library	...	Bonn, Germany.

LIBRARIES IN INDIA.

Library and Museum	...	Lahore.
Public Library	...	Calcutta.
Indian Museum Library	...	„

INDIVIDUALS IN EUROPE, &c.

Dr. Max Müller	...	Oxford, England.
Professor Cowell	...	Cambridge, England.
Monier Williams	...	Oxford, England.
Dr. R. Rost	...	India Office, London.
Dr. T. Aufrecht	...	Bonn.
Professor Whitney	...	Newhaven, Connecticut, United States of America.
Ditto A. Weber	...	Berlin, Germany.
Ditto Roth	...	Tuebingen.
Ditto Foucaux	...	Paris, France.
Ditto Gorresio	...	Turin, Italy.
Ditto Ascoli	...	Milan.
Ditto Bréal	...	Paris, France.
Ditto Ernst W. A. Kuhn	...	Munich, Bavaria.
Ditto Kern	...	Leyden, Holland.
Ditto Friedrich Müller	...	Vienna, Austria.
Ditto Spiegel	...	Erlangen, Germany.
Ditto Johannes Schmidt	...	Berlin.
Ditto Flechia	...	Turin, Italy.
Ditto Fausböll	...	Copenhagen, Denmark.
Ditto Sachau	...	Berlin.
Ditto Noeldeke	...	Strasburgh, Germany.
Ditto Justi	...	Marburgh, Germany.
Ditto L. Meyer	...	Dorpat, Russia.
Ditto S. Bugge	...	Christiania, Norway.
Ditto Gildemeister	...	Bonn, Germany.
Ditto Eggeling	...	Edinburgh University, Edinburgh.
Ditto Hübschmann	...	Strasburgh.
Ditto Windisch	...	Leipzig, Germany.
A. Grote, Esq.	...	42 Orington Square, London.
Reverend James Long	...	19 Adam Street, Adelphi, London.
Editor of *Trübner's Circular*	...	London.
Dr. Murray Mitchell	...	Scotland.
Dr. Budenz	...	Pesth, Hungary.
M. A. Regnier	...	Institut de France, Paris.
M. Hauvette-Besnault	...	Sorbonne, Paris.
Conseiller d'Etat O. Boethlingk	...	Jena, Germany.
A. Brandreth, Esq.	...	32 Elvaston Place, London, S. W.
Reverend S. Gotch, D.D.	...	Stokes Groft, Bristol, England.
Dr. J. Angus	...	Regent's Park, London.
E. Thomas, Esq.	...	Late Bengal Civil Service, Athenæum Club, London.
Dr. Trumpp	...	Care of Dr. Rost, India Office.
FitzEdward Hall, Esq.	...	Marlesford Wickham Market, Suffolk.
Reverend M. Jaeschke	...	Germany, care of Reverend W. Taylor, Moravian Church Mission Agency, 32 Fetter Lane, London.
Mr. Bergaigne	...	Care of Leroux and Company, 28 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Dr. G. Bühler	...	5 Richardgasse Landstrasse, Vienna, Austria.
Count A. de Gubernatis	...	Florence.
Professor Teza	...	Pisa.
Ditto Regnaud	...	Musee Guimet, Lyons.
Mr. A. Barth	...	6 Rue du Vieux Colombier, Paris.
Professor Edgren	...	University Lund.
Ditto F. Néve	...	Louvain.
Ditto Lanman	...	Harvard College, Cambridge, United States of America.
Ditto Garbe	...	7 Herbartstrasse, Königsberg.
Dr. Hillebrandt	...	Paulstrasse 1st, Breslau.
Professor Ludwig	...	University, Prague.
Ditto S. Goldschmidt	...	Strasburgh.
Dr. Keilborn	...	Gottingen, Germany.

INDIVIDUALS IN INDIA.

Major-General A. Cunningham ...	Director General of Archæological Survey of India.
R. T. Griffith, Esq. ...	Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Pundit Radhakissen ...	Lahore.
„ Bapu Deva ...	Benares College.
Babu Hurish Chundra ...	Benares.
Rajah Sivapersad, C.S.I. ...	„
Babu Prosunno Coomar Surbadhikari	Officiating Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Dr. K. M. Banerjee, L.L. D. ...	Calcutta.
Babu Rajkissen Banerjee ...	Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Professor Mohesh Chundra Nyarutna	Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
Pandit Taranauth Turkavachaspati...	Care of Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
Professor Gough ...	Benares.
Dr. Oppert ...	Presidency College, Madras.
Editor, *Indian Antiquary* ...	Bombay.
Mr. S. T. Sumanatissa, High Priest	Ceylon.
Dr. Rajendra Lala Mittra, L.L. D. ...	Calcutta.
Babu Gour Doss Bysack ...	Bysack's Lane, Calcutta.
Babu Protapa Chundra Ghosa ...	Baranossee Ghose's Street, Calcutta.
Shankur P. Pundit ...	Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay.
Professor R. G. Bhandarkar ...	Deccan College, Poona.
Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S. ...	Belgaum, Bombay.
Major G. A. Jacob ...	Poona.
Mr. Ambalal Desai ...	District Judge, Baroda State, Bombay.
Mr. Mahadeo Ranade ...	Bombay.
Mr. Wasudeo Athalye ...	„
Mr. Kashinauth T. Telang ...	„
Mr. Luxuman Yadeo ...	„
Kundu Family of Bhagyakul ...	Dacca.
Mr. Shripad Babajee Thakur, C.S. ...	Bombay.
Thakur Giripersad Sing ...	Aligarh.

N. C. D.—Home Department Press—No. 3—30-3-83—60.

List of learned institutions, librari
and persons in Europe, Americ
and India interested in Sanskr
learning.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
163
9 JUN 83
BANGALORE

From

The Secretary to the Govt of India
Home Department

No 629 E./ 4 S.C.

Dated 31 may 1883
Rec'd 9 June 1883

Home Civ No 16/712 d 10 may '82.

Forwards for adoption a copy of a rearranged and further amended list of the Institutions, libraries, and persons in Europe and America to whom Catalogues of Sanscrit Manuscripts should be distributed.

No 438 dated 12th Oct 1882
C. 168

Offl. Memorandum.

Copy forwarded to the Comm. of Coorg for information.

By Order

Secretary

1 copy

No. 629

FROM

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

Home Department.
Books & Publns.

Fort William, the 31 May 1883.

SIR,

IN continuation of Home Department Circular No. 16 7/12 dated 10th May 1882, I am directed to forward for adoption a copy of a re-arranged and further amended list of the institutions, libraries, and persons in Europe and America to whom Catalogues of Sanskrit Manuscripts should be distributed.

2. It will be observed that, in the amended list which has been received from the India Office, the four names noted in the margin have been substituted for those of Dr. Burnell, Professor Goldschmidt, Dr. J. Muir, and Dr. E. Haas who are dead.

Professor Kielhorn, University Göttingen.
Ditto Pischel, Kiel.
C. Bendall, Esq., British Museum, London.
Dr. Zacharie, Greifswald.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. Miller

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

D. N. M.—Home Department Press—No. 236—23-5-83—102.

Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts.—Revised Distribution List.

1. India Office Library.
2. British Museum Library, London.
3. Bodleian Library, Oxford, England.
4. University Library, Cambridge, England.
5. Advocates' Library, Endinburgh, Scotland.
6. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.
7. Secretary of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, London.
8. University Library, London.
9. Dr. R. Rost, India Office, London.
10. Cecil Bendall, Esq., British Museum, London.
11. A Grote, Esq., Athenæum Club, London.
12. E. Thomas, Esq., late M. C. S., Athenæum Club, London.
13. A. Brandreth, Esq., 32, Elvaston Place, London, S. W.
14. Dr. J. Angus, Regent's Park, London.
15. Revd. James Long, 19, Adam Street, Adelphi, London.
16. Editor of *Trübner's Circular*, 57, Ludgate Hill, London.
17. Dr. Max Müller, 7, Norham Gardens, Oxford, England.
18. Professor Monier Williams, Merton Lea, Oxford, England.
19. Professor Cowell, Cambridge, England.
20. Revd. S. Gotch, D.D., Stokes Croft, Bristol, England.
21. Fitz-Edward Hall, Esq., Marlesford, Wickham Market, Suffolk.
22. Professor Eggeling, Norwood Villa, Hatton Place, Edinburgh.
23. Dr. Murray Mitchell, Free Church of Scotland Offices, Edinburgh, Scotland.
24. Royal Academy, Berlin, Germany.
25. Royal Library, Berlin, Germany.
26. Professor Sachau, Berlin, Germany.
27. Ditto Johannes Schmidt, Berlin, Germany.
28. Ditto A. Weber, 56, Ritterstrasse, Berlin, Germany.
29. Société Asiatique, Paris, France.
30. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.
31. M. A. Barth, 6, Rue du Vieux Columbier, Paris, France.
32. M. Bergaigne, care of Leroux and Co., 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
33. Professor Bréal, Paris, France.
34. Ditto Foucaux, Rue Cassette, 16, Paris, France.
35. M. Hauvette-Besnault, Sorbonne, Paris, France.
36. M. A. Regnier, Institut de France, Paris, France.
37. Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria.
38. Dr. G. Bühler, 5, Richardgesse, Landstrasse, Vienna, Austria.
39. Professor Friedrich Müller, Vienna, Austria.
40. Royal Library, Munich, Bavaria.
41. Professor Ernst. W. A. Kuhn, Munich, Bavaria.
42. Dr. Trumpp, München, Germany.
43. Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Leipsig, Germany.
44. Professor Windisch, Leipsig, Germany.
45. University Library, Bonn, Germany.
46. Dr. T. Aufrecht, University Bonn, Germany.
47. Professor Gildemeister, Bonn, Germany.
48. Ditto Hübschmann, Strasburg, Germany.
49. Ditto Nöldeke, Strasburg, Germany.
50. University Library, Göttingen, Germany.
51. Professor Kielhorn, University, Gottingen, Germany.
52. Ditto Pischel, Kiel, Germany.
53. Ditto Roth, Tubingen, Germany.
54. Conseiller d'Etat O. Böhtlingk, Jena, Germany.
55. Professor Garbe, 7, Herbartstrasse, Königsberg, Germany.
56. Ditto Spiegel, Erlangen, Germany.
57. Ditto Justi, Marburg, Germany.
58. Reverend M. Jaeschke, Herrnhut, Germany.
59. Dr. Zachariæ, Greifswald, Germany.
60. Dr. Hillebrandt, Paulstrasse, 1II, Breslau, Germany.
61. Professor Ludwig, University, Prague, Austria.
62. Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.
63. Imperial Library, St. Petersburg, Russia.
64. Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Pesth, Hungary.

65. Dr. Budenz, Pesth, Hungary.
66. Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Denmark.
67. University Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
68. Professor Fausböll, Copenhagen, Denmark.
69. Ditto S. Bugge, Christiania, Norway.
70. Ditto Regnaud, Musée Guimet, Lyons, France.
71. Ditto F. J. B. J. Nève, Rue des Orphelins, 52, Louvain, Belgium.
72. Ditto Kern, Leyden, Holland.
73. Ditto Ascoli, Milan, Italy.
74. Ditto Flechia, Turin, Italy.
75. Ditto Gorresio, Turin, Italy.
76. Count A. deGubernatis, Florence, Italy.
77. Professor Teza, Pisa, Italy.
78. Ditto Edgren, University, Lund, Sweden.
79. Ditto L. Meyer, Dorpat, Russia.
80. Public Library and Museum, Melbourne.
81. American Oriental Society, New Haven, Connecticut, United States, America.
82. Professor Whitney, Newhaven, Connecticut, United States, America.
83. Ditto Lanman, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States, America.

N. C. D.—Home Department Press—No. 257—30-5-63—110.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Enclosures to Letter No. 2582 of 1883.

No. 1223, dated 11th June 1883.

From—Robert Sheaton, Esq., Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

I am directed to forward, for the orders of the Government of India, copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the grant of travelling allowance to warrant and non-commissioned officers serving in the Public Works Department, under the new Travelling Allowance Code; and to say that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would recommend to favourable consideration, the view taken by Colonel Mayne in his office memorandum

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 537-C.E., dated 15th May 1883, and enclosure.
To Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 1063, dated 22nd May 1883.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 598-C.E., dated 30th May 1883.

No. 598E., dated the 30th May 1883.

Office Memo. No. 537C.E., dated 15th May 1883.

From—The Secy. to the Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Has the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 4593 E.G., dated 14th April 1883, from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, referring for orders certain points in connection with the Civil Travelling Allowance Code which came into force from the 1st April 1883, and to request the favor of early provisional rulings being framed on the several points noted.

2. Undersigned has also to enquire whether the orders of the Government of India on such cases will be taken in the General Department or by this office.

No. 4593E.G., dated 14th April 1883.

From—The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.

I have the honor to refer for orders the following points, in connection with the Civil Travelling Allowance Code which came into force from the 1st instant.

2. Warrant officers of the 1st class are included, under section 4 (*a*) in the list of first class officers, but these officers are in many instances Sub-Engineers or draw Sub-Engineer's allowances, even though they have the rank of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department and Sub-Engineers, only rank as second class officers. Are these officers to draw travelling allowances as first class or as second class officers? The Code being a Civil Travelling Allowance Code, I am of opinion that the travelling allowance admissible should in all cases be governed by the civil rank held by the officers concerned unless where special allowances are provided.

Page 3 of the new Code.

3. In the case of non-commissioned officers, who hold the rank of Overseers in the Department, there is no difficulty about daily allowance and road mileage, as these have been expressly provided in section 30, Exception 5, and in section 63, Exception 7; but in the case of journeys by rail, as non-commissioned officers, they are entitled to 2nd class accommodation and as Overseers only to intermediate class, should there be any such on the line on which they travel. A ruling on this point seems to be required as most of the Railway journeys in these provinces are performed on the East Indian Railway, on which intermediate class accommodation is provided.

Page 16.
Page 34.

4. It is observed that no mention is made in the Code of any certificates being required of the class in which journeys have been performed by rail, and the Railway fares admissible under Chapter X of the Code will therefore be passed in all cases of such journeys irrespective of the actual class of accommodation availed of. These certificates have always hitherto been required, and the absence of any order requiring their submission is liable to lead to infringement of the principle laid down in Chapter III, section 6, of the Travelling Allowance Code.

No. 1063, dated 22nd May 1883.

From—Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department.

With reference to his No. C. 537E., dated 15th instant, forwarding copy of a letter from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, regarding certain points connected with the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, undersigned is directed to enquire what the Secretary in the Public Works Department would recommend in regard to (*a*) warrant officers of the 1st class holding appointments as Assistant Engineers, and (*b*) military non-commissioned officers holding appointments as Overseers on less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Examiner's letter, undersigned is to observe, that the abolition of the certificates in regard to officers travelling by the intermediate or lower classes was specially recommended by this Government.

3. In reply to paragraph 2 of his memo., undersigned is to say that the Financial Department of this Government should be referred to in all matters connected with the working of the new Code.

No. 598C.E., dated 30th May 1883.

From—The Secretary to the Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to Government North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In reply to his No. 1063, dated 22nd May, enquiring what travelling allowances should be drawn under the new Travelling Allowance Code by (*a*) warrant officers of the 1st class in the Public Works Department; and 2nd (*b*), military non-commissioned officers, holding the rank of Overseers in the Department, has the honour to state that, in the opinion of this Department, military men do not lose the privileges they enjoy as military men though in civil employ, and the rulings in the new Travelling Allowance Code should be strictly adhered to.

A senior apothecary (see foot note, page 3 of Travelling Allowance Code) ranking as a 1st class warrant officer would draw travelling allowance in the 1st class, and so would officers of similar rank in the Commissariat, and other Departments; and there appears no reason why, because a man is employed in the Public Works Department, he should be denied the privileges his brother warrant-officers enjoy.

The same principles apply to the non-commissioned officers and they should be allowed to travel 2nd class under the Transport Regulations quoted in foot note, page 28, Travelling Allowance Code

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 450 C. F. —16-8-83.—500.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Enclosures to Letter No. 2552 of 1883.

No. 1233, dated 11th June 1883.

From—Robert Smeaton, Esq., Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

I am directed to forward, for the orders of the Government of India, copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the grant of travelling allowance to warrant and non-commissioned officers serving in the Public Works Department, under the new Travelling Allowance Code; and to say that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would recommend to favourable consideration, the view taken by Colonel Mayne in his office memorandum No. 598E., dated the 30th May 1883.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 537-C.E., dated 15th May 1883, and enclosure.
To Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 1063, dated 22nd May 1883.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 598-C.E., dated 30th May 1883.

Office Memo. No. 537C.E., dated 15th May 1883.

From—The Secy. to the Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Has the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 4593 E.G., dated 14th April 1883, from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, referring for orders certain points in connection with the Civil Travelling Allowance Code which came into force from the 1st April 1883, and to request the favor of early provisional rulings being framed on the several points noted.

2. Undersigned has also to enquire whether the orders of the Government of India on such cases will be taken in the General Department or by this office.

No. 4593E.G., dated 14th April 1883.

From—The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.

I have the honor to refer for orders the following points, in connection with the Civil Travelling Allowance Code which came into force from the 1st instant.

2. Warrant officers of the 1st class are included, under section 4 (*a*) in the list of first class officers, but these officers are in many instances Sub-Engineers or draw Sub-Engineer's allowances, even though they have the rank of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department and Sub-Engineers, only rank as second class officers. Are these officers to draw travelling allowances as first class or as second class officers? The Code being a Civil Travelling Allowance Code, I am of opinion that the travelling allowance admissible should in all cases be governed by the civil rank held by the officers concerned unless where special allowances are provided.

Page 3 of the new Code.

3. In the case of non-commissioned officers, who hold the rank of Overseers in the Department, there is no difficulty about daily allowance and road mileage, as these have been expressly provided in section 30, Exception 5, and in section 63, Exception 7; but in the case of journeys by rail, as non-commissioned officers, they are entitled to 2nd class accommodation and as Overseers only to intermediate class, should there be any such on the line on which they travel. A ruling on this point seems to be required as most of the Railway journeys in these provinces are performed on the East Indian Railway, on which intermediate class accommodation is provided.

Page 16.
Page 34.

4. It is observed that no mention is made in the Code of any certificates being required of the class in which journeys have been performed by rail, and the Railway fares admissible under Chapter X of the Code will therefore be passed in all cases of such journeys irrespective of the actual class of accommodation availed of. These certificates have always hitherto been required, and the absence of any order requiring their submission is liable to lead to infringement of the principle laid down in Chapter III, section 6, of the Travelling Allowance Code.

No. 1063, dated 22nd May 1883.

From—Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department.

With reference to his No. C. 537E., dated 15th instant, forwarding copy of a letter from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, regarding certain points connected with the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, undersigned is directed to enquire what the Secretary in the Public Works Department would recommend in regard to (*a*) warrant officers of the 1st class holding appointments as Assistant Engineers, and (*b*) military non-commissioned officers holding appointments as Overseers on less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Examiner's letter, undersigned is to observe, that the abolition of the certificates in regard to officers travelling by the intermediate or lower classes was specially recommended by this Government.

3. In reply to parapraph 2 of his memo., undersigned is to say that the Financial Department of this Government should be referred to in all matters connected with the working of the new Code.

No. 598C.E., dated 30th May 1883.

From—The Secretary to the Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to Government North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In reply to his No. 1063, dated 22nd May, enquiring what travelling allowances should be drawn under the new Travelling Allowance Code by (*a*) warrant officers of the 1st class in the Public Works Department; and 2nd (*b*), military non-commissioned officers, holding the rank of Overseers in the Department, has the honour to state that, in the opinion of this Department, military men do not lose the privileges they enjoy as military men though in civil employ, and the rulings in the new Travelling Allowance Code should be strictly adhered to.

A senior apothecary (see foot note, page 3 of Travelling Allowance Code) ranking as a 1st class warrant officer would draw travelling allowance in the 1st class, and so would officers of similar rank in the Commissariat, and other Departments; and there appears no reason why, because a man is employed in the Public Works Department, he should be denied the privileges his brother warrant-officers enjoy.

The same principles apply to the non-commissioned officers and they should be allowed to travel 2nd class under the Transport Regulations quoted in foot note, page 28, Travelling Allowance Code

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 456 C. F.—16-8-83.—500.

Old Records.

File No97

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Educational Cess

Levy of an ---in Coorg.

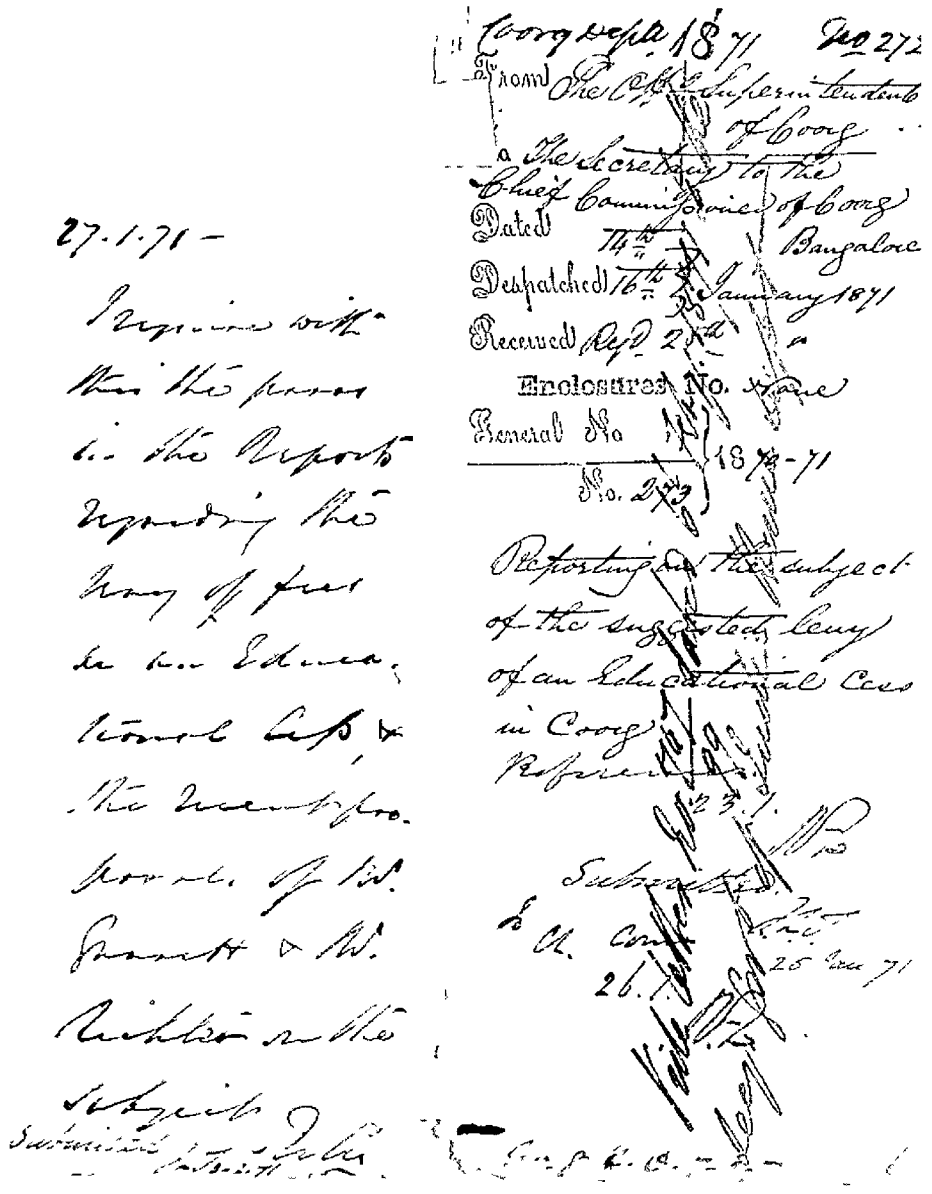
Previous References.

Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—215S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Letter No.273, dated the 14th January 1871 from the Superintendent of Coorg to Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Coorg regarding proposed levy of an educational cess in Coorg.



Coorg Office 1871 No 272
From The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg
To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg Bangalore
Dated 14th January 1871
Despatched 16th January 1871
Received Recd 21st
Enclosures No. None
General No 18[illegible]-71
No. 273

Reporting on the subject of the suggested levy of an Educational Cess in Coorg
Reference

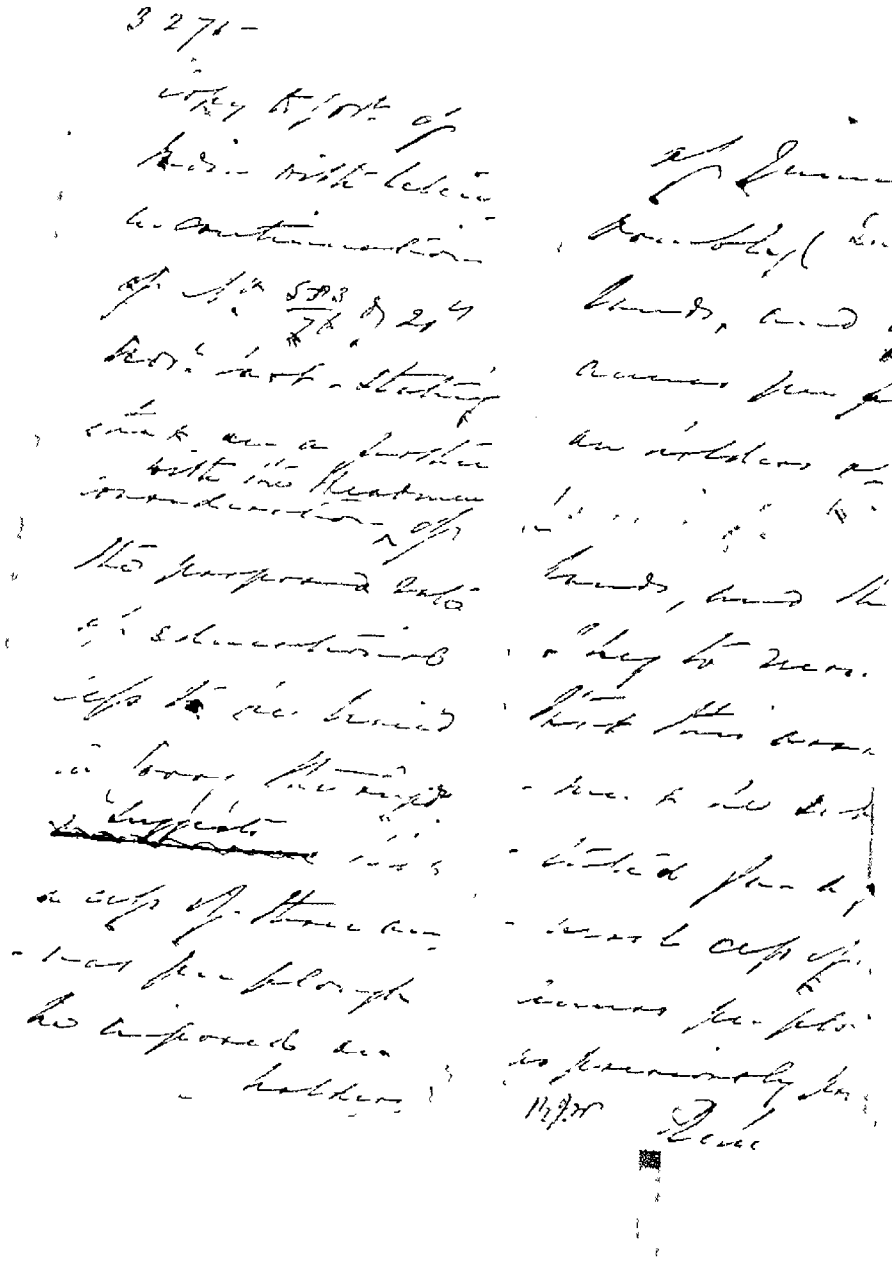
Submitted
& A. Comm
26. I.

25 Jan 71

27.1.71 –

I agree with the Commissioner in the Report regarding the levy of fees in the Educational Cess, but I do not agree with the Commissioner in the Report regarding the levy of fees in the Educational Cess.

Submitted



DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams: Ordinary / Express / Urgent* / Priority / Clear Line†

*Only for Foreign Telegrams.

†Not for Foreign Telegrams.

No. Dated

To

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

(Code word for telegrams.

S. S.

MGIPC—S1.—158(Gen)MFP—(M.1953)—3-3-24—50,000 Pads.

No 27.

From Officiating Assistant
Commissioner
To The Secretary to the Govt
of Bengal
Revenue Department

Dated 14th January 1871

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 7th December 1870 No 561 calling for report regarding the levy of an Educational Cess in Orissa, I have to submit that the Headmen consider that three annas might be put upon each plough held by holders of Gumma and Combly lands, and that two annas might be paid for ploughs belonging to Sagoo Ryots.

2 The fees, rated the Annual income would amount to Rs 3000/-

3 The people would be made to understand that this impost is in lieu of School fees and would be Council whether they send their children to School or keep them at home

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt

Officiating Assistant
Commissioner

Old Records.

File No. 98

Collection No.

19 .

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Education Commission

Appointment of an ----terms of reference to ---. Duties of----

Previous References.	**Later References.**

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—2168S P—(M-245)—21-6-54—30,000.

Table of contents. F.98 of O.R.

Appointment of Education Commissioner terms of reference to education commission duties of Education Commission Government of India, Home Department resolution No.1/ 60 dated the 3rd February 1882.

No. $\frac{1}{60}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 3rd February 1882.

READ—

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department,—

(a) No. LXXVI.—"Collection of despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854 to 1868."

(b) No. LIV.—"A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1865-66, by Mr. A. M. Monteath, c.s."

(c) No. LXVII.—"A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1866-77, by Mr. A. P. Howell, c.s."

(d) A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1867-68, by Mr. A. P. Howell, c.s.

(e) Note on Education in British India prior to 1854 and in 1870-71, by Mr. A. P. Howell, c.s.

(f) Annual Reports on Public Instruction in the different Provinces of British India from 1871-72 to 1880-81.

(g) Circular letters to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 4—157 to 164, dated 10th June 1881, and Nos. 6—230 to 239, dated 30th July 1881, calling for report on the system of Primary Education now in force and the progress made in Primary Education since the Education Department was made over to Local Governments in 1871.

(h) Replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the foregoing circular.

RESOLUTION.

THE despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, No. 49 of the 19th July 1854, laid down in clear, though general, terms the principles which should govern the educational policy of the Government of India. It set forth (in the words of Lord Dalhousie) "a scheme of education for all India, far wider and more comprehensive than the Supreme or any Local Government could ever have ventured to suggest." Up to the time of its issue the efforts of the Government in the cause of education had been marked neither by consistency of direction nor by any breadth of aim. The annual expenditure upon Public Instruction had been insignificant and uncertain; and the control of its operations had not been deemed worthy the attention of any special Department of the State. The educational system elaborated in the despatch was indeed, both in its character and scope, far in advance of anything existing at the time of its inception. It furnished in fact a masterly and comprehensive outline, the filling up of which was necessarily to be the work of many years. Hence it became a matter of importance that Government should from time to time review the progress made under its orders, and enquire how far the superstructure corresponded with the original design.

2. Such an enquiry was instituted by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch No. 4 of the 7th April 1859, in which, after describing the measures actually taken upon the orders of 1854, Her Majesty's Government confirmed and supplemented the lines of policy therein contained, so far as general education was concerned, and called upon the Government of India for fuller report as to the operation of the system in all its parts. Owing to imperfections in the method of the annual reports as then prepared, the Government of India found it difficult to comply in any satisfactory manner with this demand of the Secretary of State, and it was not until the year 1867 that it

was found possible to present anything like a complete review of the whole educational system. In March of that year Mr. A. M. Monteath, then Under Secretary in the Home Department, submitted his "Note upon the state of education in India during 1865-66;" which was followed by similar "Notes," prepared by his successor Mr. A. P. Howell, dealing with the statistics of 1866-67, 1867-68, and 1870-71.

3. In the year 1871 the control of the Educational Department was, under the operation of the financial decentralisation scheme, made over to the Local Governments; and the Government of India has since that time had to depend mainly upon the Annual Departmental Reports for its knowledge of the manner in which the educational system is progressing, and in which it is being developed and adapted to the more modern requirements of the different Provinces.

4. In view of the facts that, since the measures set forth in the despatch of 1854 came into active operation, a full quarter of a century has elapsed, and that it is now ten years since the responsible direction of the educational system was entrusted to the Local Governments, it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the time has come for instituting a more careful examination into the results attained, and into the working of the present arrangements, than has hitherto been attempted. The experience of the past has shewn that a mere critical review or analysis of the returns and reports of the different Provinces fails to impart a thoroughly satisfactory knowledge of the actual state of things in the districts, and that there are many points which only an acquaintance with local circumstances can adequately estimate or explain. His Excellency in Council has therefore decided to appoint a Commission on behalf of Government to enquire into the present position of education in British India, and to nominate to this Commission a sufficient number of persons from the different Provinces to secure the adequate and intelligent consideration of the facts that will be laid before it.

5. The Commission will be constituted as follows:

President:

The Honourable W. W. HUNTER, L.L.D., C.I.E.

Members:

The Honourable SYUD AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, C.S.I.
The Honourable D. M. BARBOUR, C.S.
The Reverend W. R. BLACKETT, M.A.
Mr. ANANDA MOHUN BOSE, B.A.
Mr. A. W. CROFT, M.A.
Mr. K. DEIGHTON, B.A.
Mr. J. T. FOWLER.
Mr. A. P. HOWELL, M.A., C.S.
Mr. H. P. JACOB.
Mr. W. LEE-WARNER, M.A., C.S.
The Reverend W. MILLER, M.A.
P. RANGANADA MUDALIAR, M.A.
The Honourable Baboo BHUDEB MOOKERJEA, C.I.E.
Mr. C. PEARSON, M.A.
The Honourable Maharaja JOTENDRO MOHAN TAGORE, C.S.I.
KASHINATH TRIMBUK TELANG, M.A., L.L.B.
Mr. G. E. WARD, C.S.
The Reverend A. JEAN, D.D.

An Educational Officer from the Central Provinces } Nominations under consideration.
A Native Gentleman from the Punjab. }

Secretary:

Mr. B. L. RICE.

6. It will be the duty of the Commission to enquire particularly (subject only to certain limitations to be noticed below) into the manner in which effect has been given to the principles of the despatch of 1854; and to suggest such measures as it may think desirable in order to the further carrying out of the policy therein laid down. The Government of India is firmly convinced of the soundness of that policy, and has no wish to depart from the principles upon which it is based. It is intended only at the present time to examine into the general results of its operation, and to scrutinize the efficiency of the machinery that has been set on foot for bringing about those ends, which the Government from the outset had especially in view. The general purport of the despatch of 1854 was thus summarized by the Secretary of State in 1859:

> The improvement and far wider extension of education, both English and Vernacular, having been the general objects of the despatch of 1854, the means prescribed for the accomplishment of those objects were the constitution of a separate department of the administration for the work of education; the institution of universities at the several presidency towns; the establishment of training institutions for raising up teachers for the various classes of schools; the maintenance of the existing Government colleges and schools of a high order, and the increase of their number when necessary; the establishment of additional zillah or middle schools; increased attention to vernacular schools for elementary education, including the indigenous schools already existing throughout the country; and finally, the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid under which the efforts of private individuals and of local communities would be stimulated and encouraged by pecuniary grants from Government in consideration of a good secular education being afforded in the aided schools.

It will be for the Commission to enquire how far these objects have been attained, and how this machinery is working at the present time.

7. It will not be necessary for the Commission to enquire into the general working of the Indian Universities, which are controlled by corporations comprising representatives of all classes interested in collegiate education. Of the results of their operation a fair estimate can always be formed independently of any special enquiry such as is now proposed. Nor will it be necessary for the Commission to take up the subject of special or technical education whether medical, legal, or engineering. To extend the enquiry to these subjects would expand unduly the task before the Commission. Again, the Government of India has itself very recently dealt with the question of European and Eurasian education, and no further enquiry is necessary as regards that. But with these exceptions the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Commission may usefully consider the working of all branches of the Indian educational system. These branches are, it is believed, so closely connected one with another, that it is only by examining the system as a whole that any sound conclusions are likely to be come to. The Commission need not concern itself with the details of the educational system in British Burma. The arrangements there are of comparatively recent date, and in great measure peculiar to the Province. Any suggestions of general value that the Commission may evolve can easily be applied to British Burma hereafter in consultation with the Chief Commissioner.

8. It is the desire of the Governor General in Council that the Commission should specially bear in mind the great importance which the Government attaches to the subject of primary education. The development of elementary education was one of the main objects contemplated by the despatch of 1854. Attention was specially directed in that despatch to the question "how useful and practical knowledge, suited to every station in life, "might be best conveyed to the great mass of the people, who are

"utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthy of the name by "their own unaided efforts," and it was desired that "the active "measures of Government should be more especially directed for "the future to this object." Although the matter was thus prominently and at the outset pressed upon the attention of the Indian Administrations, there can, His Excellency in Council believes, be very little doubt that, owing to a variety of circumstances, more progress has up to the present time been made in high and middle than in primary education. The Government of India is not disposed in any way to regret this advance. It would be altogether contrary to its policy to check or hinder in any degree the further progress of high or middle education. But the Government holds that the different branches of Public Instruction should, if possible, move forward together, and with more equal step than hitherto, and the principal object, therefore, of the enquiry of the Commission should be "the present state of elementary education throughout "the Empire, and the means by which this can everywhere be extended "and improved."

9. While this is the main object to which the enquiries of the Commission should be directed, the Governor General in Council desires to impress upon it at the same time the fact that it is not possible for the Government to find funds sufficient to meet the full requirements of the country in the matter of primary education, if those requirements are to be judged by any European standard. The resources at the disposal of Government, whether Imperial, Provincial or Local, are, and must long remain, extremely limited in amount, and the result is, not only that progress must necessarily be gradual, but that, if satisfactory progress is to be made at all, every available private agency must be called into action to relieve and assist the public funds in connection with every branch of Public Instruction. It was in view of "the impossibility of Government alone "doing all that must be done to provide adequate means for the "education of the Natives of India," that the grant-in-aid system was elaborated and developed by the despatch of 1854; and it is to the wider extension of this system, especially in connection with high and middle education, that the Government looks to set free funds which may then be made applicable to the promotion of the education of the masses. "The resources of the State ought," as remarked by the Secretary of State in despatch No. 13 of 25th April 1864, "to be "so applied as to assist those who cannot be expected to help them-"selves, and the richer classes of the people should gradually be "induced to provide for their own education."

10. In pursuance of this policy it is the desire of Government to offer every encouragement to Native gentlemen to come forward and aid, even more extensively than heretofore, in the establishment of schools upon the grant-in-aid system: and His Excellency in Council is the more anxious to see this brought about, because, apart altogether from the consequent pecuniary relief to Government, it is chiefly in this way that the Native community will be able to secure that freedom and variety of education which is an essential condition in any sound and complete educational system. It is not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, a healthy symptom that all the youth of the country should be cast, as it were, in the same Government educational mould. Rather is it desirable that each section of the people should be in a position to secure that description of education which is most consonant to its feelings and suited to its wants. The Government is ready therefore to do all that it can to foster such a spirit of independence and self-help. It is willing to hand over any of

its own colleges or schools in suitable cases to bodies of Native gentlemen who will undertake to manage them satisfactorily as aided institutions; all that the Government will insist upon being that due provision is made for efficient management and extended usefulness. It will be for the Commission to consider in what mode effect can most fully be given to these views; and how the grant-in-aid system may best be shaped so to stimulate such independent effort, and make the largest use of the available Government funds.

11. It is specially the wish of Government that municipal bodies should take a large and increasing share in the management of the public schools within the limits of their jurisdictions. The best way of securing this result should also be considered by the Commission.

12. It has been not unfrequently stated that the wealthier classes do not at present pay enough for the education of their children. The Governor General in Council is disposed to think that a good deal of misapprehension exists as to the real truth in this matter; but it is one into which the Commission should make careful enquiry. It is no doubt right that persons in good circumstances should pay the full cost of their children's education, or at any rate that no part of this should fall upon State funds. But in endeavouring to secure this result, care must be taken that no unnecessary obstacles are thrown in the way of the upward progress of really deserving students of the poorer classes. The Governor General in Council has no wish to close the doors of high education to all but the wealthiest members of the Native community. Hitherto those who have been most ready to take advantage of superior instruction have frequently belonged to families of comparatively limited private means, and there should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be no such sudden and general raising of fees as to carry high education beyond the reach of those classes who at present *bonâ fide* seek for it, or to convert the Government colleges into places to which only the higher classes can procure admission. But, speaking broadly, the fees in colleges and high schools should be on the whole adequate; provision being made by means of a proper system of scholarships for the rise of youths of proved ability from the lowest to the highest grade of institution. The funds available for scholarships ought in any case to be so distributed that ample facilities for obtaining a good secondary education are held out to a large number of youths in the lower schools. The provision of scholarships tenable during a university course need not be so liberal, but should still be sufficient to afford the best of the pupils of middle and high schools a fair opportunity of obtaining an advanced education if they show themselves fit for it. The Government scholarships ought, however, in no way to be placed on an eleemosynary basis, but should always be given as distinct rewards for merit tested and proved by competitive examinations. This will leave a wide field open for the establishment of scholarships requiring local or other qualifications, through the munificence of private individuals or corporations. The Commission is requested to devote special attention to the whole subject of scholarships with reference to the foregoing remarks.

13. In connection with the general subject of primary education, the Commission should particularly enquire as to the extent to which indigenous schools exist in different parts of the country, and are, or can be, utilised as a part of the educational system. The Government of India is disposed to advocate the making as much use as possible of such schools.

14. The investigation of this last point will no doubt lead the Commission to consider the subjects of instruction for primary schools. It is very important that schools of this class should be made as attractive as possible to the classes of the population for whom they are intended. By teaching subjects to which the parents attach importance children will be more readily drawn into the schools, and it will not then be difficult to graft on to those more popular branches of instruction others which are more valuable from a sound educational point of view. It is believed that the great hold which in many parts of the country the indigenous schools have acquired over the masses is due to the *quasi*-technical character of the instruction given;—the son of the ryot and the petty trader being taught, though often in a mechanical and unintelligent way, things likely to prove useful to him in his daily after-life. It would seem that in some provinces the advantages of this system have been overlooked in favour of a scheme of elementary education more in accordance with European methods and standards.

15. Bearing these facts in mind, the Commission should consider how best to provide for the extension of primary schools, and in discussing this the limitation imposed upon the action of Government by financial considerations must always be borne in mind. Subject to this it may be said that, generally speaking, the great object in the first instance is to get such schools established: their improvement and elevation to a higher standard being, though of great importance, an object of subsequent endeavour. Provision for such improvement in a reasonable way, by a gradual raising of the standard of instruction entitling to grants of public funds must, however, be made; and the Commission should advise as to how this can best be done without attempting a too rapid advance or throwing obstacles in the way of the extension of the area of instruction, especially in backward districts.

16. The arrangements existing in different parts of the country for training the teachers of primary schools should be brought under careful review, and suggestions for rendering that training more efficient and practical should, if possible, be submitted.

17. In connection with the subject of secondary education, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that good might result from an enquiry into the quality and character of the instruction at present imparted in schools of this class. The great majority of those who prosecute their studies beyond the primary stage will never go beyond the curriculum of the middle or at furthest of the high schools. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the education they receive should be as thorough and sound as possible. There are grounds for doubting whether there is not in some provinces, at any rate, much room for improvement in this respect. It might be advisable at the same time to enquire what practical steps are being taken to give effects to the suggestions of the Simla Text Books Committee, and the orders of the Government of India thereupon, as contained in the Resolution of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1—3-18 of the 10th January 1881; especially as regards the arrangements made for teaching such subjects as may store the minds of the pupils in secondary schools with practical and useful information. It will be understood that the Government of India has no wish to depart from the principles laid down in that Resolution. It would be contrary to the policy of Government to adopt any measures that would have the appearance of restricting aided schools to the use of any particular class of text-books, or to interfere with the free choice of the managers in such

matters. But it is desirable to know how far the general suggestions of the Committee have found acceptance in the different provinces, and what is being done to carry them out in the case of both Government and aided instruction.

18. The Commission may further with advantage enquire into the present system of educational inspection, with a view to the removal of defects and introduction of improvements. It is quite certain that if there is any great extension of primary schools, arrangements must be made for securing the assistance of a large amount of voluntary agency in the work of inspection and examination. The most likely means of securing this should be considered and discussed.

19. In its bearing upon the grant-in-aid system, the plan of payment-by-results will call for the careful consideration of the Commission. The mode in which this is at present worked in the different provinces,—the extent to which it would be wise or practicable to enforce it generally,—its applicability to primary as well as to secondary and collegiate education,—are all matters demanding special investigation.

20. Lastly, the Governor General in Council would wish the Commission to consider the important and difficult subject of female education, and the best means of encouraging and extending it, so far as the circumstances of the country will at present permit.

21. The Government of India has indicated generally in the foregoing paragraphs the matters to which the enquiries of the Commission may chiefly and most properly be directed; but it is at liberty to express its opinion upon any matter arising out of, or cognate to, the subjects thus referred to it.

22. As regards the manner of conducting the enquiry, the Governor General in Council thinks that the Commission should meet at Calcutta as soon as its members can be got together; and that it should sit for the transaction of business until at any rate the end of March. After that the members should return to their provinces, while the President, and the Secretary should arrange to make a tour, (say) during the rains, to the different presidencies with a view to collecting definite information on any points indicated by the Commission upon which such local enquiry may seem necessary. The Commission should then re-assemble early in December and proceed to the final settlement of the questions before it and the preparation of its report. In the matter of procedure the Commission will be left free to make its own arrangements, and may call for such information or take such evidence as may seem necessary or desirable for the purposes of its enquiry.

23. Advantage will be taken of the presence on the Commission of educational officers from different provinces to have the Annual Statistical Returns of Education once for all revised and placed upon an intelligible and uniform basis.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the President and Members of the Commission, and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To The Chief Commissioner of Coorg

1882 No 316

From The Home Department

To The Chief Commr Coorg

Dated 3rd January 1882

Despatched —

Received — 14 — do

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No 1 — 188 — 8 Sec C

No 60

Resolution No 4 dd 10 Jan
157-64

do 6 dd 30 July
230-39

Home 206 dd 23 Oct
45

Resolution on the Journal
Proceedings of the Commr
for Coorg in his
Department

Submitted
5-2-82

Honorable Secretary

2 Shares Spare Copies

Old Records.
File No. 99

19 .

Collection No.

1-15

Office of the Chief
Commissioner of Coorg
Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Education Service

Appointment of European Officers to the graded ---(s.1)
Inclusion in schedule A of the Civil Travelling Code of
Indian appointed to the graded list of ----.(s.2).

Previous References.

Later References.

(92)

S. 97.—Green).
MFP—215S&P—(M-246)—21-6-34—30,000

Government of India, Home Department No.11/322, dated the 28th October 1884 regarding the appointments of E European Officers to the graded educational service.

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce No.1813, dated the 6th July 1885 regarding inclusion in Schedule A, Civil Travelling Allowance Code, of Natives of India appointed to the graded list of the Educational Service.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 11th September 1884.

Public (Educational).
No. 81.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

* * * * * * *

* * * * * * *

3. I am glad, however, to observe that Your Excellency in Council has recently called the attention of all the Local Governments and Administrations to the fact that the appointment of European officers to the graded Educational service rests with the Secretary of State; and it should be understood that I shall be unable in future to take into consideration promises made by the local authorities as to appointments which are not in their gift and which must be decided purely on the merits of the candidates whose names may be before me.

* * * * * * *

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

No. 11 / 332.

Extract paragraph 3 forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance, in continuation of Home Department Circular No. *, dated 20th May last.

* Madras, 144.
Bombay, 144.
Bengal, 145.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 146.
Central Provinces, 148.
British Burma, 149.
Assam, 150.
Coorg, 151.
Hyderabad, 152.

By order,

HOME DEPARTMENT,
EDUCATION,
Simla, 28 October 1884.

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 605 H. D.—27-10-84.—332.

To The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

1884

From India

Home Deptt

No 11 . 4 S. C
322

Dy. 28 . October 1884
Rd 5 Nov. 84

Cir No 11 dy 20. May
1 — —.

Forwards for information
and guidance extract
para 3 of H. M's Se
despatch No 81 of the 11
Oct. 1884, relative to
appointment of Europe
officers to the grade
Educational Service

---

submitted for [illegible]

[illegible]

158

No. 1813.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th July 1885.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 705-T.-F., dated the 12th May 1885, recommending that all officers appointed to the Superior Educational Service may be included in the Schedule (A) of officers entitled, under the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, to Travelling Allowance at rates admissible to officers of the first class, irrespective of their pay.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the proposal. A copy of the Code addendum is annexed. His Excellency in Council, however, regrets his inability to allow this sanction to have retrospective effect as proposed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Copy forwarded to the Accountant General, Bengal, and to all other Accountants General and Comptrollers for information and guidance.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bombay, with reference to letter from that Government, No. 1148, dated 16th June, and to all other Local Governments and Administrations for information.

Copy of the correspondence also forwarded to the Home Department.

By order,

J. F. Finlay

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

I. 180

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 1813. & S. Copy circulated

Dated Simla, the 6th July 1885.

Received 16 July 1885 —

Ldd

No. 782 390 c dt 10/7/85.

Copy forwarded that orders may be issued

Bynon

Secretary

MMK 17-7 85

Inclusion in Schedule A, Civil Travelling Allowance Code, of Natives of India appointed to the graded list of the Educational Service.

J.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No 337 C. F.—6-7-85.—350.

Old Records.

File No. 100

19 .

Collection No.

Office of the Chief

Commissioner of Coorg

Bangalore.

Pros. / Serial Nos. 1-

Subject.

Electric Lighting and power

Projects for lighting towns by electric light system - Submission of ---to the Director General of Telegraphs for opinion(s.l)

Introduction of electric power arrangements for lighting and other purposes.

Previous References.	Later References.

S. 97.— Green).

MFP—216S&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. F.100 of O.R.

Letter No.172-83 T, dated the 28th April 1882 from the Government of India, Public Works Department to Chief Commissioner of Coorg that projects for lighting towns by any electric light system be forwarded for the opinion of the Director General of Telegraphs in the first instance(s.1)

Letter No.347-60T, dated the 12th July 1882 from the Government of India, Public Works Department to Chief Commissioner of Coorg explaining fully the views of the Government of India with reference to the introduction of electric power arrangements for lighting and other purposes in India(s.2).

Nos. 172-83T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH.

To

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, ASSAM, AND COORG.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, RAJPUTANA, AND BILUCHISTAN.

Simla, April 28, 1882.

SIR,

The Director General of Telegraphs having brought to the notice of the Government of India that projects for lighting certain towns* in India by the electric light are in contemplation, and in connection with which it is intended to use overhead and underground wires, which would be both dangerous to life and detrimental to the working of the telegraph and telephone systems, I am directed to request, that any project that may be submitted to the Local Government, for lighting any town under its jurisdiction by any electric light system, may be forwarded for the opinion of the Director General of Indian Telegraphs in the first instance.

* Delhi.
Rangoon.
Bombay.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

-G R G-

Major,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

172-T. To - The Chief Commissioner of Coorg -

No. 5 ✓ 6 ✓ Defer

A

(1) Copy forwarded to Exe. Engr. Coorg Division for information

2 - do - Asst. Supdg. Engr. of Mysore with 1 spare copy.

D/- Dell
for Secy.

12/5/82

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
TELEGRAPH.

To

Nos. 172T.
Dated Simla, April 28, 1882.
Received

Requests that projects for lighting towns by the electric light systems may be forwarded for the opinion of the Director General of Telegraphs in the first instance.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 18 P. W. D.—1-5-82.—200.

Nos. 172-83T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, ASSAM, AND COORG.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, RAJPUTANA, AND BILUCHISTAN.

Simla, April 28, 1882.

SIR,

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* Delhi.
Rangoon.
Bombay.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. R. GIBBS, Major,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India

No. 184T.

Copy, together with copy of the telegram noted on the margin, forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information, with reference to his letter No. 412 T. of the 20th instant.

* Telegram dated 21st April 1882.
To Bombay, Burma, and Punjab.
Proposed electric lighting. Government objects to overhead wires or underground within thirty feet of telegraph lines. Refer applications through Director General.

By Order,

G. R. GIBBS, Major,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TELEGRAPH.

To

Nos. 172-84T.

Dated Simla, April 28, 1882

Received

Requests that projects for lighting towns by the electric light systems may be forwarded for the opinion of the Director General of Telegraphs in the first instance.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 18 P. W. D.—14-82.—200.

Nos. 347-60T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

Simla, July 12, 1882.

To

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, ASSAM, AND COORG.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

THE AGENTS, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA, RAJPUTANA AND BILUCHISTAN.

SIR,

In continuation of Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular letter Nos. 172—83T., dated 28th April 1882, I am directed to explain more fully the views of the Government of India with reference to the introduction of electric power arrangements for lighting and other purposes in India.

2. The power of the currents employed in electric lighting arrangements is so enormous that, irrespective of the liability of such currents to interfere with the working of any contiguous parallel telegraph or telephone lines, the result of any accident to overhead electric power wires would be *fatal* in any of the following cases:—

(*a*) Where the earth is *not* used as part of the circuit, if a careless, an ignorant, or a curious, person were to touch either two bare wires of the same circuit, or the two ends of a broken wire.

(*b*) Where the earth *is* used as part of the circuit, if a broken wire were to fall on to a telegraph or telephone wire, and any one in an office connected to it were to then touch a connection screw, or a bare connection wire.

Or if a wire belonging to an "arc" light were to break and the two ends fall sufficiently near to each other for a flame to be set up, and this flame were near any inflammable substance, such as a wooden gutter or verandah or a thatched roof, there would be danger, even if not certainty, of fire.

3. It is clear from the foregoing that there is considerable danger in the use of these currents, unless proper precautions as to construction and arrangement are in all cases insisted on; and while anxious, as far as possible, to avoid all unnecessary obstruction to the development of this and every other legitimate enterprise, the Government of India cannot overlook the duty of protecting public and private interests when they are, as in the present case, distinctly jeopardised.

4. There is at present no Act of the Indian Legislature which gives the Government any control over the transmission of electric power other than that contemplated in the Telegraph Act I of 1876, which is inadequate for the present purpose. A Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in Great Britain and Ireland is now before Parliament, and the Government of India before introducing legislation for this country desires to await the final passing of that Bill.

5. In the meantime it is essential that all possible precautions to guard the interests, both public and private, which are threatened should be taken;

and as the nature of the risks involved are generally so little known, and the danger from the neglect of the proper precautions is so great, the Government of India, though desiring to leave the fullest possible latitude to local Governments and local bodies in the management of business of this description, has no alternative but to repeat the wish already expressed, that as a tentative measure, and pending legislation on the subject, *overhead* wires (which it has been ascertained are not authorised in England) shall not be permitted to be erected, and that underground wires shall, if permitted to be laid down, be kept 30 feet away from telegraph and telephone lines.

6. I am further directed to forward for information extracts from the Bill (clauses 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, and 18) now before Parliament, and also of the rules issued by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters for the protection of their interests, and to request that temporary regulations in general accord with these provisions may be issued for the guidance of municipal and local authorities in accepting tenders for public, or sanctioning works for private, purposes of this nature in the meantime.

7. I am to request special attention to the provisions of clause 14 of the draft Bill which should be insisted on in all cases, substituting the "Director General of Telegraphs" for the "Post Master General," and Government of India for the Board of Trade; and I am to add that, with these remarks, His Excellency the Governor General in Council leaves the supervision of the introduction of electric power into the country in the hands of the Local Governments and Administrations, subject of course to the provisions of any law which may hereafter be passed for the regulation of these matters.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. W. Sampson ~~Major, R.E.,~~

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

A-355 J.

To, The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Registered 25
31

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

Nos. 347-60T.

Dated Simla, July 12, 1882.

Received

Explains fully the views of the Government of India with reference to the introduction of electric power arrangements for lighting and other purposes in India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 91 P. W. D.—15-7-82.—275.

Enclosure No. 1 to Public Works Department Letter Nos. 347-60T. of 1882.

Rules issued by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters extracted from the ELECTRICAL REVIEW *of 22nd April* 1882.

CAPACITY OF CONDUCTORS.

For Arc Lights.—The conductor must have a weight per running foot at least equal to that of the wire (or parallel group of wires) constituting the main circuit of the magnetic regulator of the electric lamps, or of the armature of the machine employed, whichever of these is the largest.

For Incandescent Lights.—Wherever a connection is made between a larger and a smaller conductor at the entrance to or within a building, some approved automatic device must be introduced in the circuit of the smaller conductor, whereby it shall be interrupted whenever the current passing through it is in excess of its safe carrying capacity.

The safe carrying capacity of a wire is that current which it will convey without becoming painfully warm when grasped in the closed hand.

INSULATION.

All wires, machines, and lamps to be so mounted and secured as to insure complete and continuous insulation, with the exception of those parts (such as portions of the lamps or machines, for example) where insulation is impossible, and in this case accidental contact with exterior objects must be prevented by appropriate screens or the like.

In no case must "ground circuits" be employed, or any portion of the system be allowed to come into conducting connection with the earth through water or gas pipes, or otherwise.

Exposed wires must be covered with at least two coatings, one of insulating material next the wire, of a thickness and material approved by the Board, and another outside of this, of a material calculated to protect the former from abrasion or other mechanical injury.

Where there is a possible exposure to water, the first or second coating must be impervious to that fluid.

Wherever electricity is carried into a building by conductors from an exterior source, a "cut out" must be provided at a point as near as possible to the entrance to such building.

The outgoing and returning wires for arc lights should enter and leave each building at points at least one foot from each other.

The wires passing through the exterior walls of a building should be firmly incased in substantial tubes of non-conducting material, not liable to absorb moisture, and placed in such a manner as to prevent rain water from entering the building along the wire.

In running along walls and the like wires should be rigidly attached to the same by non-conducting fastenings (the wires themselves being well insulated), and should not be hung from projecting insulators in loose loops.

All wires should be placed at a distance of eight inches for arc lights and two and one-half inches for incandescent lights from each other, and wherever they approach any other wire or conducting body capable of furnishing another circuit or ground connection, they must be rigidly secured and separated from the same by some continuous solid non-conductor, such as dry wood, of at least one-half inch in thickness.

Wherever wires are carried through walls, floors, or partitions in buildings, they must be surrounded by a special insulating tube of substantial material.

All joints in wires must be made in such a manner as to secure a perfect and durable contact. Continuous wires (without joints) to be used as far as possible.

GLOBES.

Arc lights must be protected by glass globes, inclosed at the bottom to prevent the fall of ignited particles, and where inflammable materials are present below the lamps a wire netting must be added, to keep the parts of the globe in place, in case of its fracture during use.

All broken and cracked globes to be at once replaced by perfect globes.

In show-windows and other places where inflammable materials are near the lights, spark arresters shall be placed at the top of the globes.

AUTOMATIC SHUNT.

Wherever a current of such high electromotive force is employed that if concentrated on one lamp of the series it would produce an arc capable of destroying or fusing parts of such lamp, an automatic switch must be introduced in each lamp, by which it will be thrown out of circuit before the arc approaches any such dangerous extent.

Companies furnishing electricity from central stations must enter into an agreement with the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, binding themselves to test their lines for ground connections at least *once* every day (and preferably three times per day), and to report the result of such tests to the Board weekly.

Means by which those in charge of the dynamo-electric machines will be warned of any excessive flow of current, or means whereby the same will be automatically checked, must in all cases be provided.

Enclosure No. 2 to Public Works Department letter No. 347-60T. of 1882.

Extract clauses 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, *and* 18 *of a Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of Electricity for Lighting and other purposes in Great Britain and Ireland.*

Granting of licenses authorising the supply of electricty.

2. The Board of Trade may from time to time license any local authority as defined by this Act, or any company or person, to supply electricity for any public or private purposes within any area, subject to the following provisions :—

(1) The consent of every local authority having jurisdiction within the area or any part of the area within which a supply is licensed to be furnished shall be required to the license :

(2) A license shall be for any period not exceeding *five years*, but may, at the expiration of such license, be renewed at any time with such consent, as above mentioned, upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Trade may determine :

(3) "Public purposes" shall mean lighting any street or any place belonging to or subject to the control of the local authority, or any church or registered place of public worship, or any vestry-hall or building belonging to or subject to the control of any public authority, or any public theatre, but shall not include any other purpose to which electricity may be applied :

(4) "Private purposes" shall include any purposes whatever to which electricity may for the time being be applicable, not being public purposes :

(5) Where a supply of electricity is provided in any part of an area for private purposes, then, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms of the license, every person within that part of the area shall, on application, be entitled to a supply on the same terms on which any other person in such part of the area is entitled under similar circumstances to a corresponding supply ; and the local authority, company, or person supplying such electricity shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of lamp or burner to be used by any person, or in any way to control or interfere with the manner in which electricity supplied for private purposes is used :

(6) The license may make such regulations as to the limits within which and the conditions under which a supply of electricity is to be compulsory or permissive, and for enforcing the performance by the licensees of their duties in relation to such supply, and generally may contain such regulations and conditions, as the Board of Trade may think expedient.

Where in any area within the jurisdiction of a local authority any road is not repairable by such local authority, such road shall not be broken up without the consent of the authority or person by whom such road is repairable, unless in pursuance of special powers in that behalf inserted in the license, or with the written consent of the Board of Trade ; and the Board of Trade shall not in any case insert such special powers or give such consent until notice has been given to such authority or person and an opportunity has been given to such authority or person to state any objections they may have thereto.

Making of rules as to application, &c., under Act and of byelaws for protection of public.

4. The Board of Trade may from time to time make, and when made may rescind, alter or repeal rules in relation to the applications for licenses or provisional orders, and to the payments to be made in respect thereof, and to any other matters arising under this Act.

Where a supply of electricity is authorised to be furnished under this Act in any area, the Board of Trade may from time to time themselves make, rescind, alter or repeal, or authorise any local authority from time to time to make, rescind, alter, or repeal, byelaws for the protection of the public in relation to such supply, and to the insulation of the electricity or otherwise ; and there may be annexed to any breach of such byelaws such penalties, to be recovered in a summary manner, as the Board of Trade may think necessary.

Power to undertakers to alter position of pipes and wires.

9. The undertakers may alter the position of any such pipes or wires being under any street or place authorised to be broken up by them as may interfere with the exercise of their powers under this Act, on previously making or securing such compensation to the owners of such pipes or wires, and on complying with such conditions as to the mode of making such alterations as may before the commencement of such alterations be agreed upon between the undertakers and owners, or in case of difference as may be determined in manner prescribed by the license or provisional order authorising the undertakers to supply electricity, or where no such manner is prescribed as may be determined by arbitration.

Compensation for damage.

10. In the exercise of the powers given them under this Act or any license or provisional order granted thereunder, the undertakers shall cause as little detriment and inconvenience and do as little damage as may be, and shall make full compensation to all bodies and persons interested for all damage sustained by them by reason or in consequence of the exercise of such powers, the amount and application of such compensation in case of difference to be determined by arbitration.

Charges for electricity.

11. The undertakers shall not, in making any agreements for a supply of electricity, show any undue preference to any person, but, save as aforesaid; they may make such charges for the supply of electricity, in this Act called "electricity rent," as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits of price imposed by or in pursuance of the license or provisional order authorising them to supply electricity.

Injuring works with intent to cut off supply of electricity.

12. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously cuts or injures any electric line or work with intent to cut off any supply of electricity shall be guilty of felony, and be liable to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding *five years*; or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding *two years*; but nothing in this section shall exempt a person from any proceeding for any offence which is punishable under any other provision of this Act, or under any other Act, or at common law, so that no person be punished twice for the same offence.

Stealing electricity.

13. Any person who fraudulently abstracts, causes to be wasted, consumes, or uses any electricity shall be guilty of simple larceny and punishable accordingly.

Provision for protection of the Postmaster-General.

14. The undertakers shall not lay down any main or wire or do any other work for the supply of electricity whereby any telegraphic line of the Postmaster-General is or may be injuriously affected; and before any such main or wire is laid down or work is done within ten yards of any part of a telegraphic line of the Postmaster-General, the undertakers or their agents, not more than twenty-eight nor less than fourteen days before commencing such work, shall give written notice to the Postmaster-General specifying the course and nature of the work, including the gauge of any wire, and the undertakers and their agents shall conform with such reasonable requirements (either general or special) as may from time to time be made by the Postmaster-General for the purpose of preventing any telegraphic line of the Postmaster-General from being injuriously affected by the said work.

Any difference which arises between the Postmaster-General and the undertakers or their agents with respect to any requirements so made shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

In the event of any contravention of or wilful non-compliance with this section by the undertakers or their agents the undertakers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *ten pounds* for every day during which such contravention or non-compliance continues, or if the telegraphic communication is wilfully interrupted, not exceeding *fifty pounds* for every day on which such interruption continues:

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject the undertakers or their agents to a fine under this section, if they satisfy the court having cognizance of the case that the immediate execution of the work was required to avoid an accident, or otherwise was a work of emergency, and that they forthwith served on the Postmaster or Sub-postmaster of the postal telegraph office nearest to the place where the work was done a notice of the execution thereof, stating the reason for executing the same without previous notice.

For the purposes of this section a telegraphic line of the Postmaster-General shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by a work if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, in any manner affected by such work or by any use made of such work.

41 & 42 Vic., c. 76.

For the purposes of this section, and subject as therein provided, sections, two, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve of the Telegraph Act, 1878, shall be deemed to be incorporated with this Act, as if the undertakers were undertakers within the meaning of those sections, without prejudice nevertheless to any operation which the other sections of the said Act would have had if this section had not been enacted.

Interpretation.

17. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "electricity" means electricity, electric current, or any like agency:

The expression "electric line" means a wire or wires, conductor, or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting, or distributing electricity with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe, or insulator enclosing, surrounding, or supporting the same, or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of conveying, transmitting, or distributing electrity or electric currents:

The expression "works" means and includes electric lines; also any buildings, machinery, engines, works, matters, or things of whatever description required to supply electricity and to carry into effect the object of the undertakers under this Act:

The expression "company" means any body of persons corporate or unincorporate:

8 & 9 Vic., c. 18.

The expression "Lands Clauses Acts" means the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, 1860, and 1869.

23 & 24 Vict. c. 106. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 18.

Provision as to general Acts.

18. Nothing in this Act shall exempt the undertakers or their undertaking from the provisions of any general Act relating to the supply of electricity which may be passed in this or any future sessions of Parliament.

Old Records.

File No. 102.

19 .

Collection No.

Office of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Emigration

Measures for ensuring provision of a return passage for all persons engaged in India for Service out of the country

Rules under the Indian ---Act 1883.(s.2)

Bill to repeal the Straits settlements ---Act 1877 and to amend the Indian ----Act 1883.(s.3).

Previous References.

Later References.

(95)

S. 97.—1 Green).

MFP—2168&P—(M-245)—21-6-34—30,000.

Table of contents. F.102 of O.R.

Forwarding resolution No.2776, dated the 15th June 1869 of Government of India, Home Department (Public) regarding Indians engaged in India for service out of the country should be provided with return passage to their country.

Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department Circular No.F.7 E dated the 18th January 1884 regarding rules under the Indian Emigaration Act 1883.

Coorg Repts. No 151

1869.

From The Secretary to the Govt. of India Home Dept.

To

Dated 15th June

Despatched

Received 24th June

No. 25

Enclosures No.

General No. 7776 } 1869 No. 70

Forwards Extract of Proceedings regarding Natives sent as Coolies for service out of the Country should be provided with a return passage to their Country

Copy to Judl. Comr.
D 24/6/69

Nos 9 & 10 H D 26/6/69

4. It appears from the communication from the Government of Bengal that in order to provide, as far as possible, against the recurrence of such cases, the Lieutenant-Governor has instructed the Collector of Customs at Calcutta to explain the nature of their position to men taken Home under engagements of a similar nature, and to assist them in securing a satisfactory arrangement for their return-passage. His Honor seems to have done all that is at present needed, and the other sea-board Governments and Administrations will be requested to issue similar instructions to the proper officers at the ports under their control.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Mysore and Coorg, and the Resident at Hyderabad, for information and guidance.

(True Extract)

[redacted] *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), under date Simla, the June 1869.

READ again—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 152 of 1868, dated the 7th of October, forwarding copy of a correspondence with the Directors of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics in London, relative to certain Natives of India, received into the Home in a state of destitution; and recommending the adoption of measures for ensuring the provision of a return-passage for all Natives engaged in India for service out of the country.

Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 10th December 1868, calling for their opinions on the subject.

Read also the following replies to the Circular :—

From Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 127, dated 9th January 1869.
" " of Bombay, No. 81, dated 13th January 1869.
" Commissioner of Coorg, No. 857-87, dated 13th January 1869.
" Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 123-404, dated 15th January 1869.
" Government of Bengal, No. 328, dated 26th January 1869.
" " of Madras " 174 " 8th February "
" " of Punjab " 514 " 16th " "
" Resident at Hyderabad " 6 " 17th " "
" " " " 10 " 25th March "
" Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 626-10, dated 19th February 1869.
" " " of Oudh, No. 1723, dated 4th April 1869.

Read—

A further despatch on the same subject from the Secretary of State, No. 32 of 1869, dated the 18th of March.

RESOLUTION.

THE majority of the Local Governments and Administrations agree in deprecating legislative interference as uncalled for. Some, however, assuming that legislation has been decided upon, discuss the form which such legislation should take.

2. As regards the proposed employment of some of the provisions of the Emigration Act (No. XIII. of 1864), the Governor General in Council observes that, under Section 3 of that Act, except in the cases specified therein, it is unlawful and a punishable offence to make a contract with any Native of India to "emigrate," or to assist him in emigrating; and the word "emigrate" is defined in Section 2 to mean departure from India for the purpose of labouring for hire. England is not a place to which emigration from British India is lawful; consequently any person who takes strolling players or men following similar professions to England violates the law, since those men labor for hire in the full legal sense of the term. The machinery of the Emigration Act can never be put in motion by persons engaging such Natives; nor can that machinery be used at all, except for departure to certain specified Colonies and Foreign dependencies.

3. No doubt the law can be evaded by passing off the engaged Natives as menial servants or seamen; and the only effectual expedient for preventing this, would be that adopted by the late Court of Directors* in respect of the Madras Presidency, *viz.*, to require a heavy deposit from any body taking Home a menial servant. But this would be felt to be a great hardship, considering the free communication with England which now exists.

* *Extract from the reply of the Madras Government, No. 174, dated 8th February* 1869.

PARA. 2.—The subject attracted the attention of the late Court of Directors so long ago as 1830, and consequent on orders received from them, a notification was issued in 1832, requiring persons to deposit in the Government Treasury £100 on account of any Native servant they might take to England. In 1840, the amount of the deposit required was reduced to £50. This arrangement, however, has been long disused, the last deposit having been made in 1844.

4. It appears from the communication from the Government of Bengal that in order to provide, as far as possible, against the recurrence of such cases, the Lieutenant-Governor has instructed the Collector of Customs at Calcutta to explain the nature of their position to men taken Home under engagements of a similar nature, and to assist them in securing a satisfactory arrangement for their return-passage. His Honor seems to have done all that is at present needed, and the other sea-board Governments and Administrations will be requested to issue similar instructions to the proper officers at the ports under their control.

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(True Extract.)

~~Under~~ *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*